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POETRY.

For the Pacific.

COMMUNION WITH A SISTER IN HEAVEN.

From the far region of the silent land,—
Of spirit-haunts, and shadowy forms unseen,
Whose life is fed from the eternal fount
Fast by the throne of the Invisible,—
There comes to me a holy influence
On the still air, as if 'twere spirit-winged,—
And, like a guard'an presence, hovers oft
Around my daily paths.

I do not deem
That thou, my *sainted sister*, ever leav'st
Thy dwelling-place of immortality,
Thy bright and holy home, and near access
To our dear Savior's love,—O! blest abode!
And the immediate presence of our God!
Nor do I wish thy earth-freed soul again
Encumbered with life's bonds, or thrall of sin
And fetters of the dust,—and yet thou seem'st
Oft to commune with thy bereaved one,
And it is blessed converse; long I love
To listen, till earth-strains all fade from sense,
To thy still language; full of holiest thought,
And more than all thy tenderness of yore,
Which entereth my very soul-depths; sweet,
And precious as a benediction's sound,
Calm as thy latest mortal accents, breathed
In the assurance of thy unmoved faith,
And holy trust of Jesus' parting grace,—
When, with that incense-breath, thy spirit pure
Ascended to thy God.

That holy scene,—
Whose soothing influence allayed my grief,—
And mem'ry, too, of thy devotedness,
Did win my spirit from life's vanities,
And lay a precious lure to better things;
And when thou hold'st communion with me now,
It is to bid me walk in duty's path,—
And like the strength'ning of an angel, fall
Thy sainted wisperings upon my heart,
And there I'll cherish in my inmost soul
As I would hoard a blessing.

Oft I read
Th' expression of thy love in the deep sky,
Tranquilly bending o'er this blank like earth;
And it represses, with a seeming sympathy,
My rising sadness as I think of those
Bright, golden days, when thy fair, radiant smile
Illumed my path, and painted it like haunts
Of Paradise,—and thy own soul was nursed
With the warm ray of youthful piety.

And I look up to night's fair firmament,
When first the "star-spread curtain" gently falls
Around the weary ones of earth, and hear
Thy spirit's whisperings of hope and love;
Faith soars above the jewelled ether far,
Till she beholds, within the upper skies,
Thine image, "glory changed;" and oh! how then,
I love to dwell on thy dear memory,
And cherish thy example fervently,
As my fair cynosure, and think of thee,
As an immortal star; years have not left
Their impress on thy spirit there, nor marred
The deathless beauty of a living gem,
Bright-beaming in the Savior's coronal,—
The "crown of His rejoicing, and His joy."

Petaluma, May 1st, 1856. M. F. R. B.

SELECTIONS.

Grant Thorburn and Tom Paine.

We published a few weeks since a letter from Grant Thorburn concerning Thomas Paine. The authenticity of the letter, as it was first published in the *New York Observer*, was questioned by the *Boston Investigator*, which is understood to be an Infidel paper. The editor of the *Investigator* wrote to Mr. Thorburn requesting him to communicate to that paper his reminiscences of Thomas Paine, promising to publish his article, and also to pay him for it. The following is his reply, a copy of which was also sent to the *New York Observer*, from which we extract it. And this is the man whom they delight to honor:

WINSTED, CT., March 20, 1855.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS:—I noticed your remarks in the Observer of the 15th. The Investigator of the 7th March, wishes to be informed if the statements about Paine in the Observer of the 22d of February last are true. I have borrowed my wife's young eyes, and send you a copy of my answer, as follows:

To the Editor of the Boston Investigator.

WINSTED, CT., March 10, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I was pleased when I opened your Investigator. Life and health being continued, I will comply with your request: *but not for money*. I will tell you the *truth*, as I shall stand before the Judge of all the earth in a few months; being now in my 83d year—(a step between me and death.) To make the narrative plain, I must first say a few words about Wm. Carver, with whom Mr. Paine and I boarded. From my youth I admired Mr. Paine's political writings; and in my twentieth year, was a prisoner in Edinburgh, for reading and preaching his "Rights of Man." I arrived in New York in June, 1794. A few weeks thereafter, Wm. Carver arrived from England. He wrought, a journeyman blacksmith, in the same shop with myself: he making horse-nails—I making wrought (*not cut*) nails. Mr. Paine and I boarded with Carver: hence our intimacy. He, his wife and Mr. Paine, were natives of the same town in England. I often sat with them on the winter evenings, hearing them relate their youthful pranks and deeds of riper years. Thus I learned his history from his cradle, traced him through life, and followed him to his grave in 1809.—We agreed on politics, and parted, by mutual consent, on the "Age of Reason," never in anger. He married a respectable woman in the town of Lowis. She died in eleven months thereafter: a premature delivery from brutal treatment. He then married the daughter of the Collector of the port of Lowis: after three years she obtained a divorce for like treatment. In 1773, while he held an office in the Custom House (given him by his father-in-law,) he was detected in taking bribes from the smugglers, and fled to America. He was appointed Secretary to the secret committee of the House of Congress, and took the oath of office not to divulge their secrets. He broke his oath by publishing in the Philadelphia Bulletin the project of a secret mission to the court of France by Silas Dean. He was summoned before Congress, acknowledged himself the author, and was dismissed with disgrace. (See the Journal of Congress in 1774 or 5.) This *treachery* occasioned much trouble to Congress, and in the court of Louis XVI; and nearly frustrated the coming of Gen. Lafayette, with the French fleet and army.—Mr. Paine now went to France, and was chosen a member of the first Convention. For a time he helped Robespierre to establish the freedom of the press, the liberty of speech, and the rights of conscience, by means of the guillotine. Robespierre quarrelled with Mr. Paine: he was marked for the guillotine and escaped by a miracle.—Mr. Jefferson sent a frigate to bring home Mr. Paine from the hands of his enemies. He arrived in the spring of 1802. I spoke with him in the City Hotel, a few hours after his arrival. He found letters urging him on to Washington. A feast was got ready, and those of like thinking were invited. Paine entered late, his face unwashed, his beard unshorn, and reeling like a drunken man. A look of consternation shone forth from every face; mirth ceased; one by one they went out, leaving Paine on his chair, fast asleep. Next day he received letters and instructions to return to New York. When Aaron Burr came back from Europe, whither he had fled after his duel with Hamilton, he kept his law office in Nassau street, near my seed store. From him I obtained the account as above stated.

Mr. Paine was absent eight or ten days. Meantime the waiters spread abroad the fame of his intemperate, slovenly and filthy habits. The City Hotel, and every decent house refused to board him. In this dilemma, William Carver took him in.

Mr. Paine was a man of strong mind, and having seen the gutters in Paris flooded with blood, his company was very interesting when not under the influence of brandy. He told me that when Louis XVI was condemed by the Convention to suffer death, each member, on voting, was requested to state his reasons. When it came to Mr. Paine, he voted against his death. "I think, gentlemen," said Mr. Paine, "we are not making war on the person of the king, as a man. We are contending for principle. Unfortunately for Louis, he was born a king: he could not help it. Let us banish him to America: there he can do no harm. Let us spare his life and give him a sum of money to live on." I think this *the bright spot* in Paine's history. In consequence of his very intemperate habits, he was shunned by the respectable portion of his friends, many months before his death. He asked permission from the Trustees of the Society of friends, to have his bones laid in their burying ground: they refused. He was much hurt by their refusal. His father was a member of the Society of Friends in England. Paine died of delirium tremens.—His last words were, "Lord Jesus, help."—He was buried in his own farm, near New York. Carver, his warm friend and admirer, assured me that Mr. Paine drank two gallons of brandy per week during the last three months of his life T. A. Emmet, one of his executors, told me, when Mr. Paine's affairs were all settled, a balance of 400 dollars remained for his relations in England.

Now, friend Editor, I was a free-thinker and a free-voter, under the Presidency of Washington. I therefore think I have as good a right to think as any free-thinker in America. I think no republic can exist without the Bible. When the goddess of liberty was a babe in her cradle, she was rocked to maturity in the Bible shops of Massachusetts. The history of our dear sister republics, France and Mexico, are eases in point. Franklin says "no republic can exist except the citizens are *intelligent and virtuous*." I am not aware that the Bible is generally read among the masses, except in Scotland and the U. States; the eastern States in particular. In all countries where it is not read, the masses are as ignorant as the brutes that perish. Franklin, Fulton, Morse, Watts (steam-improver,) Burns, Hogg, Brown, and many others, some of them never read a book, the Bible excepted, till they had seen their twentieth year. Most of the improvements in mechanics, machinery and the useful arts of husbandry, were produced by the natives of the eastern States, where they read the Bible and reverence the Sabbath.—Scotland is emphatically the land of Bibles. In Ireland (comparatively speaking) they have none: or if they have them they *don't read them*. This day our jails, penitentiaries, almshouses, and state prisons are full of *Irish*. You can't find a Scotchman in any of them. In Scotland, every man, woman and child can read the Bible and write their own name. It is not so in any nation where the Bible is not read. I wish you well, my esteemed friend. We are accountable to *God only* for our opinions.—Should business lead you this way, I will be happy to see you. I would give a dollar for half an hour with you, face to face. If my name is in your paper at any time, please send me a copy. I would have written sooner, but time is short.

Thine with respect,
GRANT THORBURN,
aged 82 years.

N. B. You see by the writing my wife and I draw equal.

The above is a true copy of the original, sent to the "Investigator."

Attest, M. C. THORBURN.

Bishop Berkeley in Society.

The social and friendly relations of Berkeley well illustrate both his character and his position. He was a favorite of Queen Caroline, at whose *soirees* spirited discussions of his theory occurred between him, Clark, Hoadly, and Sherlock. She was in the habit of sending for him to talk over the American project; and when her generous intentions were thwarted, by some considerations of etiquette, that prevented his obtaining a deanery in Ireland, she declared that "if he could not be a dean he should be a bishop," and appointed him to Cloyne. Steele and Swift introduced him to their coteries of wits, and to men of influence. He was a contributor to the *Guardian*, and to his great surprise among the principal heirs of Esther Vanhombrigh, (Vanessa.) No prominent man of that day enjoyed so many permanent and eligible friendships. Satire, then so much in vogue, was melted into kindness, and criticism softened to eulogy, when his name occurred in verse, letter, or conversation. Swift could not sympathize with his dreams, yet he earnestly advocated his cause. Addison laid aside his constitutional reserve to promote Berkeley's wishes. Pope made an exception in his favor, and suffered enconium to remain on his musical page unbalanced by censure. "I take you," says one of his letters, inviting the dean to Twickenham, "to be almost the only friend I have that is above the little vanities of the town." Akerbury declared, after an interview with him:—"So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, until I saw this gentleman."—It is related by Lord Bathurst, that, on one occasion, when several members of the Scribbleurs Club met at his house to dine, it was agreed to rally Berkeley, who was also invited, upon his American scheme. The latter heard the merry banter with the utmost good nature, and then asked permission to reply, and, as his noble host afterwards declared, "displayed his plan with such an astonsihing and animating fiery eloquence and enthusiasm, that they were struck dumb, and after some pause, rose all up together, with earnestness, exclaiming, 'Let us set out immediately!'" When he determined to make Oxford his abode, he tendered the resignation of the bishopric of Cloyne, but the king refused to accept it, declaring that he "should live where he pleased, and die a bishop." "He is," writes Warburton, "a great man, and the only visionary I ever knew that was." Beloved and respected as he was, however, and not without eminent disciples as the advocate of a metaphysical theory, Berkeley seems to have been regarded by many of the prominent men of his day, as an amiable visionary. "Poor philosopher Berkeley," alluding to his illness, writes Swift, "has now the *idea* of health which it was very hard to produce in him, for he had an *idea* of a strange fever, so strong that it was very hard to destroy it by introducing a contrary one." "I have not seen Dean Berkely," writes Gay to Swift, "but I have read his book, (The Minute Philosopher,) and like many parts of it; but in general think, with you, that it is too speculative." When one of his converts, after a sharp argument during an evening visit, rose to depart, "Pray, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "don't leave us, for we may perhaps forget to think of you, and then you will cease to exist." Similar witticisms are of frequent occurrence in the anecdotes preserved of his illustrious friends; and even when they urged those in power to aid the realization of his benevolent enterprise, the plea is often modified by some compassionate allusion to that romance of character to which his ardent projects were ascribed. It is, however, a law of disinterested action, that when baffled in its specific aim, incidental good is sure to result, and in order justly to estimate the personal influence of Berkeley in the world of opinion, and the cause of humanity, we must take into view the indirect agency of his doctrine, and the casual services he fulfilled, and the efficiency of the spirit he was of. Thus considered, it will be seen that the example and writings of few church dignitaries have proved more beneficent and attractive.—*North American Review.*

From the New York Observer.

Crossing the Desert.

It is not so serious a matter to mount a camel as the most of camel-travelers would have us believe. And, by the way, at the out-set of this new series of travel-talk, let me say that travellers are given to making the most of what they see, do and suffer, while abroad, and one of the first things to be learned by a matter-of-fact man, on the grand tour, is that he must come down a step or two in his expectations, or he will be doomed to a constant disappointment.

I was mounting a camel. We had been a week at Cairo, while Achmet, as dragoman and generalissimo of the army of the desert, had been making the arrangements for our journey. Our party was not large, and one tent was sufficient for us, and another for the servants. But the matter of provisions was not so easily arranged, and we had to be very careful to see that the tea and the biscuit and dried meat and fruit were in good order, and of a quality likely to prove permanent when we were out of the reach of market. We could not expect manna in the wilderness, nor a flock of quails to follow us for our fresh meat; and if we would be fed by the way, we knew very well that Providence would have us take what we could along, and probably we might now and then meet with a party of Arabs who would help us to fill a flesh-pot with something that old Jacob longed for. But our caravan was at last mustered, and with a half sad and half glad heart, I heard the summons to leave the city, Cairo the Blest. I had lingered here in more of dream-life than in any city we had yet seen. Its mosques had become familiar. Its unpaved silent streets had become paths of pleasantness and of peace. I began to love the indolent life this soft but not debilitating clime was inducing, and the longer I lingered, the more I was willing to make this enchanting city a dreamy home. But this is no time for dreames.—We must be up and off, for we have here no continuing city, nor abiding place, and on sober second thought, Egypt is about the last country on earth a free American would choose for his home. Let us get out of it into the desert.

The desert. Thoughts of everlasting sand and barrenness and dreamy wastes, and burning heats and blinding storms, and nothing but wide and utter desolateness, came thronging on the mind as I looked forward to the journey; but there was also a strong feeling of exultation in the thought of being borne on, day after day, over these trackless wastes, from the house of bondage to the promised Canaan! Others had made the journey, and had enjoyed every hour of the way, why should not we? God is with us, and our guides are good, let us get up out of this land of Egypt.

Then you must mount this camel. He has been waiting for you on his knees all the time that you have been prosing about your own feelings, as if anybody else cared a straw how you feel, if you will only tell them what you saw. I mounted the camel. It was no great feat to mount him, for he was kneeling on the ground, and I had only to take my seat on a flat saddle, letting my legs hang down in front of it, and then to hold on while the camel mounts. That's the thing to look out for. He put his feet forward and raised his bows, which sudden motion tilted me backwards, and if I had been inattentive he might have thrown me over. Then his hind legs were projected, and with a sudden jerk he came up all standing, and I was near pitching head first over his head. But there was no great danger of any such catastrophe, as I had a good strong hold upon the saddle, and in a moment I was up in the air, moving along with a see-saw gait, not unlike the motion one experiences at sea. Some of the party were actually sea-sick, that is as thoroughly sick from the motion as when tossed on shipboard. And now behold us on our forward march. In the van rides our armed and turbaned sheikh, who has bound himself, under a heavy price, to deliver us safely within the gates of Hebron. His long sword hangs at his side: a pair of pistols are stuck in his girdle, and a jewelled dirk gleams from his breast. He is a grave old man, who has followed this business for forty years, and now discharges his duty as if he had no interest in it whatever. But he is a true man we are assured, and in counsel or war may be trusted as a friend. I rode next to the sheikh, and would have heard many a long story from his lips, but for the very simple fact that I could not understand a word of his language. Then followed the train in single file, dragging their slow length along at the rate of three or four miles an hour. We halt occasionally under the shadow of a great rock, or refresh ourselves on some green spot where the palm trees and tamarinds greet the eye and cheer the heart of the traveler, as the sight of land rejoices the tempest-tost mariner. And then night comes, and we pitch our tent beneath the open sky; sit in the door of it, as did Abraham, when the angels passed along and were entertained. A long day's ride has made us ravenously hungry, and after waiting till patience is nearly exhausted, the dinner at eventide, is served. With thankful hearts, and appetites that nobody ever gets up at home, we fall to, and eat. Pardon me for speaking thus feelingly, but a table spread in the wilderness is a thing to be enjoyed with thankfulness and right good will. We did justice to it, day after day and for forty of them: our little bag of flour and bottle of oil never failed. A motley group were stretched around the tent. Among their camels, sleeping on the sand, with their faces turned toward heaven, we could see the descendants of eastern and ancient astrologers gazing at the stars, and studying out fancied resemblances to crabs and bears in the scattered hosts of heaven. Our people were not astronomers. They were too sleepy for scientific pursuits, and the stars might have been all astray without keeping them awake. But their ancesters, the Wise Men of the East, saw a new star, and followed it till it led them to Bethlehem, where we are going, and to Jesus the babe, at whose feet they laid their gifts. The first night in a tent in the wilderness is one to be remembered a life-time. One feels that he is now fairly outside of the pale of civilization, among the sons of the desert, in a new state of existence. The dreams of boyhood come up, and he finds that though he has been longing for just this adventure, the reality is not exceedingly entertaining, and he heartily wishes he had a better place to lay his head. This is the first sight. He gets used to it after a while, and sleeps more soundly then than at home. Tomorrow our journey will be fairly begun.

IRENÆUS.

Bunyan in the Theatre.

Startle not, dear reader—it is even so. The glorious old Dreamer, after travelling the world over, and after being translated with equal facility into the languages of the flowery East, and of the wise, sedate, and severe West, has at last found a new place. In the quiet, staid city of William Penn, placards in the street, handbills in the omnibuses and hotels, advertisements in the papers, are now proclaiming to hundreds of thousands, the fact, that at the Chestnut Street Theatre was this week, for the first time, presented on the stage, "The instructive and beautiful allegorical representation of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress"—"The lessee pledges himself that it shall be the acme of dramatic excellence," and addresses himself to "the child, the philosopher, the admirer of fiction, and the experienced Christian." He promises to present "the journey of the pilgrim, the trials, dangers and temptations of this great dream of life, and his approach to the path of glory" "with a galaxy of talent, musical, dramatic, terpsichorean, never before combined." Then follows "the new and gorgeous scenery;" "the *dances*, under the direction of Mons. Sylosey, the eminent dancer, engaged expressly for this piece;" "characteristic costumes," and magical mechanism." "The music" by the orchestra, accompanied by "*a full church choir*," engaged for this novelty, at an enormous expense." "One of the most brilliant scenes ever presented on the stage in Vanity Fair, with its worldly amusements, sports of all times, laughing Chorus, grand tournaments, harlequinade of fun, feats of diablerie, flying horses," &c., &c.

Really, the devil must have nearly exhausted his invention, and the theatre must be high and dry for subjects. Disgusting and horrible as the thing is, we fear that, like "the temple of the moral drama" in our city—the National Theatre, with its Uncle Tom exhibition—this monstrous and blasphemous strike for support will be encouraged by many good natured, thoughtless people; and perhaps by some who in their own eyes are "experienced Christians." We have heard of one little girl, already who begged her parents to take her, for she wanted "to see Apollyon;" and, like other foolish parents, they may have been weak and wicked enough to do so. This last move of the Chestnut Street manager, however, shows his desperation to save a wretched place from the ruin to which it was fast sinking. It may be the last splurge of the settling craft. It needs no other comment, for it tells its own story—horrible to the Christian and those who are at all religiously disposed, and equally disgusting to those who "make pleasure their god," and who will wish the play where the tinker was, in Ellstowe gaol, or lower still. If Satan ever "outwitted himself," he has done it in this case. Scriptural theatricals, such as "Joseph and his Brethren," may pass amid the gayeties of Parisian life; and the awful scenes of Calvary may be enacted on the stage of a country stupified by the superstitions and dazzled by the dramatic shows of Popery, as is the case at this day in Bohemia; but we cannot believe that representations like the present will be patronized and made profitable by the American public. It is well, however, to know what the enemy is doing, and to warn those who may become his victims.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Deathbed Scene.

THE DEATH OF THE IMPENITENT.

The rich Cardinal Beaufort said: "And must I die? Will not all my riches save me? I could purchase the kingdom, if that would prolong my life. Alas! there is no bribing death."

An English nobleman said: "I have a splendid passage to the grave. I die in state, and languish under a gilded canopy; I am expiring on soft and downy pillows, and am respectably attended by my servants and physicians; my dependants sigh, my sisters weep; my father bends beneath a load of grief and years; my lovely wife, pale and silent, conceals her inmost anguish; my friend, who was as my own soul, suppresses his sighs and leaves me, to hide his inward grief. But, Oh! which of them will bail me from the arrest of death? Who can descend into the dark prison of the grave with me? Here they all leave me, after having paid a few idle ceremonies to the breathless clay which may lie reposed in state, while my soul, my only conscious part, may stand trembling before my Judge.

The celebrated Talleyrand, on his deathbed, was visited by Louis Philippe, King of the French. "How do you feel?" said the King. The answer was: "Sire, I am suffering the pangs of the damned."

Sir Thomas Scott said: "Until this moment, I believed there was neither a God nor a hell. Now I know and feel that there are both, and I am doomed to perdition by the just judgment of the Almighty.'

A rich man, when dying, was informed by his physician that he should prepare for the worst. "Cannot I live for a week?" "No," said the doctor, "you will probably continue but a little while." "Say not so," said the dying man. "I will give you a hundred thousand dollars if you will prolong my life three days;" but in less than an hour he was dead.—*Lutheran Observer.*

From Woolfert's Roost.

The English and the French.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The French intellect is quick and active. It flashes its way into a subject with the rapidity of lightning; seizes upon remote conclusions with a sudden bound, and its deductions almost intuitive. The English intellect is less rapid, but more pesevering; less sudden, but more sure in its deductions. The quickness and mobility of the French enable them to find enjoyment in the multiplicity of sensations. They speak and act more from immediate impressions than from reflection and meditation. They are therefore more social and communicative; more fond of society, and of places of public resort and amusement. An Englishman is more reflective in his habits. He lives in the world of his own thoughts, and seems more self-existent and self-dependent. He loves the quiet of his own apartment; even when abroad, he in a manner makes a little solitude around him, by his silence and reserve; he moves about shy and solitary, and as it were, buttoned up, body and soul.

The French are great optimists: they seize upon every good as it flies, and revel in the passing pleasure. The Englishman is too apt to neglect the present good, in preparing against the possible evil. However adversities may lower, let the sun shine but for a moment, and forth sallies the mercurial Frenchman, in holiday dress and holiday spirits, gay as a butterfly, as though his sunshine were perpetual; but let the sun beam never so brightly, so there be but a cloud in the horizon, the wary Englishman ventures forth distrustfully, with his umbrella in his hand.

The Frenchman has a wonderful facility at turning small things to advantage. No one can be gay and luxurious on smaller means; no one requires less expense to be happy. He practices a kind of gilding in his style of living, and hammers out every guinea into gold-leaf. The Englishman, on the contrary, is expensive in his habits, and expensive in his enjoyments. He values everything, whether useful or ornamental, by what it costs. He has no satisfaction in show, unless it be solid and complete.—Everything goes with him by the square foot. Whatever display he makes, the depth is sure to equal the surface.

The Frenchman's habitation, like himself, is open, cheerful, bustling, and noisy. He lives in a part of a great hotel, with wide portal, paved court, a spacious dirty stone staircase, and a family on every floor. All is clatter and chatter. He is good-humored and talkative with his servants, sociable with his neighbors, and complaisant to all the world. Anybody has access to himself and his apartments; his very bedroom is open to visitors, whatever may be its state of confusion; and all this not from any peculiarly hospitable feeling, but from that communicative habit which predominates over his character.

The Englishman, on the contrary, ensconces himself in a snug brick mansion, which he has all to himself; locks the front door; puts broken bottles along his walls, and spring-guns and man-traps in his gardens; shrouds himself with trees and window-curtains; exults in his quiet and privacy, and seems disposed to keep out noise, daylight, and company. His house, like himself, has a reserved, inhospitable exterior; yet whoever gains admittance, is apt to find a warm heart and warm fireside within.

The French excel in wit; the English in humor: the French have gayer fancy, the English richer imaginations. The former are full of sensibility, easily moved, and prone to sudden and great excitement; but their excitement is not durable: the English are more phlegmatic; not so readily affected; but capable of being aroused to great enthusiasm. The faults of these opposite temperaments, are, that the vivacity of the French is apt to sparkle up and be frothy, the gravity of the English to settle down and grow muddy. When the two characters can be fixed in a medium, the French kept from effervescence and the English from stagnation, both will be found excellent.

This contrast of character may also be noticed in the concerns of the two nations. The ardent Frenchman is all for military renown: he fights for glory, that is to say, for success in arms. For, provided the national flag be victorious, he cares little about the expense, the injustice, or inutility of the war. It is wonderful how the poorest Frenchman will revel on a triumphant bulletin; a great victory is meat and drink to him; and at the sight of a military sovereign, bringing home captured cannon and captured standards, he throws up his greasy cap in the air, and is ready to jump out of his wooden shoes for joy.

John Bull, on the contrary, is a reasoning, considerate person. If he does wrong, it is in the most rational way imaginable. He fights because the good of the world requires it. He is a moral person, and makes war upon his neighbor for the maintenance of peace and good order, and sound principles. He is a money-making personage, and fights for the prosperity of commerce and manufactures. Thus the two nations have been fighting, time out of mind, for glory and good. The French, in pursuit of glory, have had their capital twice taken; and John, in pursuit of good, has run himself over head and ears in debt.

China and the Chinese.

LETTER FROM REV. S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

CANTON, *January* 13, 1855.

We are in rather ticklish circumstances hereabouts, and our naval officers and countrymen seem inclined to do very little to help or take care of us. A piracy was committed alongside an American merchantman, within a pistol shot of the Macedonian, and her captain did nothing to defend her, even after he knew of it, though the sugar was afterwards retaken. This robbery was committed by some of the ship's own crew, who had left her shortly before. A large number of foreign desperadoes have joined these pirates, who urge on and lead the attacks, delighting in the carnage they cause and see. There is no mercy shown either side, and not long ago, two hundred soldiers were cut up as they lay bound. I saw thirty headless bobies last Sunday, on my way to chapel, the way thither leading by the execution ground; these were banditti. Such cruelties harden the hearts of both sides, and if these desperadoes get this city, which they are determined to do, it will soon be a aceldama.—As to your depending in the U. States, on these revolutionists evangelizing China, pray disabuse yourself of that opinion, for heathenism still rules rampant in most of them, and brings forth its legitimate fruits. The tales we hear, shock us by every repetition, and lead us to pray and cry to God to interpose that life may be spared, and this people learn his law. Our chapels are still open, and many hundreds hear the words of life during the week, but there is no interest felt at and near Amoy. The work of grace there encourages us here.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Race for Fiction.

"I want a paper that has long stories in it," said a young lady; and she added, "I don't want a paper for any thing else."—Poor girl! much to be pitied—and a pitiful appearance she will make through life, at the present rate. She wants nothing serious, no acquaintance with the history of her times, no intellectual—nothing bnt newspaper novels! Empty heads they must be, that can find room every week for some ten columns of a sham story. Yet these are the heads for which the weekly press toils and groans, throwing off by the ten thousands, its sheets of shallow, insipid and disgusting fiction; and for this, an amount of money is paid which a sound literature utterly fails to command. Yes, Christian fathers and mothers buy this vile trash for their sons and daughters, and so minister to their ignorance and destitution of all taste and fitness for life's duties. Doubtless the periodical press does more than any one instrumentally, to decide the opinions, habits of thought and general character of the age. A family will very soon begin to show a sympathy with its weekly paper, and parent and child will soon begin assimilating to it in sentiment and feeling; and as families are, so is the community at large. Blind and stupid, therefore, yea worse, are those parents who tolerate in their houses a class of papers which are good for nothing—made up of the writings of silly, ignorant scriblers who would be "at the foot" in a town school, much more in a school of good morals. Such the teachers of half the present generation.

VALUE OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth; for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of the child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The finest minds in the community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all but impoverish themselves to induce such to become the guardians of their children. They should never have the least anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with higher principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful and honorable part in the world.—No language can express the folly of that economy which, to leave a fortune to a child, starves his intellect, and impoverishes his heart.—*Channing.*

Rest.

The following written for London, will apply without alteration to our own latitude with the change of a name or two.

"If we boast that Englishmen know how to labor, we fear that we cannot say that they know how to rest. This is a great defect in their national character. An Englishman's is, perhaps, the most jaded and weary life in the world, while, from the superlative greatness of his privileges, it might be the most elastic and happy. His rest is often turned into weariness, and his recreations are usually labor in disguise.

Observe a group of Neapolitans around their dish of macaroni, or a company of Frenchmen fraternizing over *eau sucre*, and you will see contentment, repose, tranquillity. Follow an Englishman let loose from his day's labor, and see how he walks thro' dry places, seeking rest and finding none; finding nothing but fatigue, for it is *rest* that he requires, and it is *excitement* that he seeks. Stand by the evening throng on a Spanish *alemado*, and learn from the *artisanos* of Spain how to enjoy a walk. To an Englishman a walk is no enjoyment, unless there be a terminus at the farther end, —a game, a play, a spectacle: it is not enough that his friends are at his side, and that every step is a progress health-wards.

Here is a Turk, who has earned his scanty piastres, and on his mat, with his mocha and his "pipe of repose" he is soon immersed in all the delights of an undisturbed security. But in trying to attain the Turkish kef, we have heard of a rather fast young Englander, who got through twenty-five cigars in a single evening. And many of our readers must have seen a German family enjoying an excursion on the Rhine. They did enjoy it. Young and old seemed happy, cheerful, social, amusable, living in the surrounding scenery and letting in all the gladness with which earth and air were teeming. But alas for John Bull, with all his subjects and satellites! Grudging the bill he paid at the last hotel—grumbling at the steamboat dinner—regretting that they did not take another route—hoping that they will soon come to something better—lecturing his wife for bringing so much baggage—and scolding his servant for forgetting the guns and the fishing-tackle—he "vexes himself in vain," and till he adopt a new system, it is evident that he may travel to the ends of the earth and reach the last of his days, without overtaking rest or enjoyment.

Everywhere is a bustle. Englishmen make most things toilsome. Princes in wealth, our merchants go always top speed; and, goaded by ambitious lusts, they rush past every breathing station. Even "voices of warning that announce to us only the inevitable," fail to arrest them at a goal of repose, and only think of the day and night routine of a West-End season being considered enjoyment, whilst many of the devotees have to spend succeeding months of *ennui* in recovering the wasted energies of the system!

With the feverish element which has got into our Anglo-Saxon temperament, what we exceedingly need is calm repose—the art of resting.

But without entering farther at present into a subject which deserves the best consideration of those *workers*, who, withal, are *thinkers*, we cannot forbear to add our persuasion that, above all races of our human family, the Englishman requires "The Sabbath of the Lord;" and in order to get the good of it, he would need to make it a religious resting. He would need to discard all worldly anxieties from his mind, and surrender, unreservedly, to the holy and soothing influences of which the day is full, and in virtue of which it becomes to its observers so fraught with healthful renovation and reviving elasticity.

But as soon as the religiousness of the Sabbath is destroyed, we believe, that to a nation like ours, there will be an end to its restfulness. Not to speak of the numbers who must toil, if others are to play,—the thousands and myriads to whom the Sabbath will become a day of drudgery if it is to be made to the million a day of amusement, we hold that all such projects as the opening on Sunday of museums, the Crystal Palace, &c., are only an aggravation of our national distemper. It is prescribing a dram where the disease is a fever. It is providing a rest-ruining excitement to those who are dying for want of repose. The Devil is a great taskmaster; and whether in the form of slavish toil or riotous excitement, his great object is to keep up the bondage. It was to destroy the works of the Devil that the Son of God was manifested, and it is He who says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you REST." And not the least part of that "rest," into which believers even now "enter" is the physical repose and spiritual renovation of a sanctified Sabbath.

T. H. T.
in "*The Excelsior.*"

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1855.

Christian Influence.

vs.

WINE, CARDS, THEATRES, &C.

A friend—not a clergyman—complains, that our acceptance and qualified endorsement of a communication upon this subject last week may be construed into an admission against the clergy of this city. We by no means intended to make such an admission. We do not believe that charges of inconsistency would apply here more than in any other city in the world. We expressed our firm conviction when we said of the clergy not only of this city, but of the State at at large,—"In purity and devotion we believe that it will compare favorably with that of other States." We know not an exception in the pastors of this city, but believe that they are godly, consistent men, devoted, and some of them with great power and ardor, to their work.

And yet there may be those bearing the name of ministers, and recognized, even in the pulpit, as such, who injure both the profession and the cause. We have known such in this city, and seen such too around the card-table and the decanter. There *may* even be pastors who abjure not the social glass; justifying it to their own consciences. We know not an instance; we said we knew not; we hope there is not one; because as we said, "If men think these things evil, our otherwise good influence is counteracted just as much, whether we can excuse them to our own consciences or not."

We are willing, albeit we may be found wanting, to have the ministry as well as the membership of the churches searched with kindly admonition.

We by no means understood the communication as making general charges, and characterizing the ministry—far from it. Rare *exceptions* merit reproof, and the mere mention of them may incite every man to greater carefulness in all things, to give none occasion for offence that the ministry be not blamed.

Will not church members receive the admonition kindly? We have known how that in too many instances they frequent the card and wine table. Thus they have *sold* their influence, and their power as christians,—their power to do good to those whom they should desire to save, most of all to their intimates and relatives—have sold it beyond recovery so long as they practice known inconsistencies. Let them consider for how much they are willing to part with their power to do good to others, especially their nearest friends. It is a power most easily lost. It is impaired by a single act of inconsistency: it is *lost* utterly by the known practice of acknowledged inconsistencies. Oh inconsistent professor! the power of others may save your friend—not your power. Delicate as the gossamer's thread though strong as cables is the power of personal christian influence.

Public Schools—The Fourteenth Quarterly Report of the Superintendent.

From the Report of the City Superintendent, W. H. O'Grady, Esq., it appears that the whole number of scholars in attendance during the past Quarter was 2075, as will be seen from the subjoined table of the different schools:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
School No. 1	218	176	394
School No. 2	249	179	428
School No. 3	170	144	314
School No. 4	291	195	486
School No. 5	116	84	200
School No. 6	80	48	128
School No. 7	34	28	72
Colored School	38	26	63
	1196	879	2075

Of the system of teaching the Superintendent says:—"As clipper ships and improved steamers have displaced the "tubs" of by-gone times; the telegraph, the mounted messenger; the railroad car, the stage coach; the printing press, the cloistered scribe; the factory, the simple process of Hand manufacture:—so, in the older States and cities of the Union, the Common Schools of the present time have displaced those of the past. The past, with its crudities, and absurdities, has passed away; the present, with its progressive and rational improvements, is with us, and bearing us onward. In popular education, as in other things, there has been progress—and there is now system. The principle of *division of labor* has been put in practice, and classification and order have been effected.

From the mixed, unclassified schools of former times, in which there was no system—no logical process, pursued, and no depth reached—educators have built up a system, vital in its essence, practical in its operations, steady in its progress, and certain in its results."

The expenditures for the quarter amount to $23,000. Arrangements have been made to procure larger and more suitable school-rooms for some of the schools, and there is a prospect of a much larger attendance the coming term. The *future* of our Public Schools is full of promise. Much has been done the past year towards establishing them on a broad and liberal basis.

It cannot be expected that, at present, they can be reduced to any thing like the exact system of the older Eastern cities.

But they have the vital energy characteristic of California, and the want of established usages is compensated by the spirit of progression.

This city has wisely taken one step towards securing good schools—that of paying a fair compensation. Whatever system or systems may be adopted, they will assuredly prove powerless, unless efficient teachers are placed in the immediate charge of the schools.

Poor teachers may be obtained at any price; *good ones* must be well paid.

We think then, that those who are in favor of retrenchment by "cutting down" teachers' salaries, are practising an economy which is "penny wise and pound foolish."

Teaching is fast becoming a profession, and one which must be well paid to induce men of talent and ability to enter it. A poor teacher is an *incubus* on any school; a *true* teacher is not to be measured by his daily wages of five dollars. It appears from the late census, that in England there are eight hundred school teachers who cannot write their own names, and who affixed their X mark to the reports.

Such teachers could doubtless be imported at the very lowest rates, and employed at economical prices which would hardly pay a hod-carriers' board.

Only forty-two per cent. of the children of England attend school; twelve per cent. are at work, and forty-six per cent. are in street schools of idleness and vice.

We want no wretched English parochial schools; we want no "cheap" system; we want no "Ichabod Cranes," or "Squeerses" for teachers; we want *men* and *scholars* who shall have at their command the means of self-culture.

The great German reformer, Martin Luther said years ago: "*I will briefly say of a diligent, pious school-teacher that faithfully brings up boys and instructs them, that such an one can never be sufficiently recompensed or paid with money;* as also the heathen Aristotle says. And if I must or could relinquish the office of preacher, and other matters, there is no office I would more willingly hold than that of school-master or teacher of boys. For I know that this work next to the office of preacher is the most profitable, the greatest and the best. Besides, I know not even which is the best of the two."

"For it is hard to make old dogs tame, and old rogues upright; at which task, nevertheless the preacher's office labors and often labors in vain. *Count it one of the highest virtues of earth to educate faithfully the children of others, which so few, and scarcely any, do by their own.*"

Young Mens' Christian Association.

We had the pleasure of attending the monthly meeting of this association held at their rooms on Monday evening. A pleasant and gratified audience were in attendance. After the reading of an essay, the Board of Managers presented a report containing many valuable facts and suggestions. It is only necessary for the association to carry out the spirit of the report in order to leave its permanent mark on this community.—The finances of the association are represented as in a good condition. The organization of a kindred association in Stockton was reported.

The organization of Young Mens' Christian Associations, upon a common basis and with relations of correspondence, not only throughout the United States, but also Europe and Australia, and even in Northern Africa and Western Asia, to the number of almost two hundred and fifty—is a fact of exceeding interest and importance. Their influence is already great, and we trust that they indicate a day of increasing activity in practical religious efforts throughout the world.

We have prepared a brief abstract of the es[illegible]ead on Monday evening, by Mr. H. F. Lef[illegible]ll, entitled

"LIVING WATERS."

Near the head-waters of the Humboldt River, there is a place called 'Thousand Spring Valley, which will be remembered by all who have passed it in their journey across the plains. The number and variety of springs in the valley is incredible. There are sulphur and soda springs, hot springs and those which are icy cold; all side by side. And some, even of those which appear most bright and sparkling, are exceedingly poisonous and dangerous.

This valley may be fitly made to represent a city,—full of the streams of varied influences. Each individual is a well-spring of influence pure, or poisonous. The combined influences of an association of the virtuous may become a river of healthful influence; but all these streams need first and constantly the sanctifying influence of divine grace.

The influence of men over their fellows is to be exerted chiefly by kind personal intercourse, drawing them from impure to worthy associations.

John B. Gough, whose name is familiar to all, said in a lecture before the Young Mens' Christian Association of London, "Let young men mingle with the vile and the impure, let them hear the words of blasphemy and filthiness until they get accustomed to it, and I tell you that there is a lodgment made in their mind and heart, the influence of which they will feel to the day of their death. Ah, young man! remember what I say to you in sincerity, not in the excitement of a speech, but in the resolution I have made and in confession before God, I would give my right hand to night, if I could forget that which I learned in evil society; if I could forever tear from my remembrance scenes which I have witnessed: if I could forget that which I have learned and which I have read.

Oh, young man! you might as well undertake to take the stain out of the snow, as to take away the effect of one impure thought, lodged and harbored in the breast;—you may pray against it, and by God's grace you may conquer it, but it will ever be like a thorn in the flesh causing bitterness and anguish. Oh then, avoid as you would the plague, the impure man:—seek companionship and association with those who will be aids to improvement."

Furnish then christian association for the exposed. When indolence closes the door of love to others, God closes the door of love to you.—Especially bestow affectionate attention upon children. Labor with the youth; the young soon learn who are their friends. Fourteen years ago the speaker had a Sabbath school in Ohio, numbering about sixty children. For three years we met in the neighborhood school-house. Now a beautiful church stands on the site of the old school-house, and most of those children of the Sabbath school are members of that church; and one of them now grown to manhood is in the mountains of California, and a year since he sent to his former teacher in this city for tracts to distribute in his neighborhood.

LYCEUM LECTURE.—A lecture was delivered on Saturday evening last in the Washington St. Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Brierly. Subject: "The Manhood and Poetry of Byron and Wordsworth." We were prevented from attending, but we learn that the lecture was an admirable production, and that it was highly appreciated.

THE GAMBLING LAW.—It is gratifying to observe that this law is promptly closing the infamous gambling houses in every part of the State. The law meets with universal favor and will be maintained.

ELECTION.—The municipal election under the new charter of this city occurs on Monday next. We have no interest in it, save that of every citizen, that good and true men may be elected. A common duty rests upon us as citizens to vote for such men and not to fail of voting.

The College School at Oakland.

This institution under the care of Rev. Henry Durant, will commence its next session, of five months, on Monday next.—Connected with the College School, but in a separate and commodious building, a Young Ladies' Department has been established under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White. The facilities in both departments for instruction and for a pleasant home for pupils are now everywhere desirable. We earnestly commend this Institution to those who have children to be educated, and we believe it not inferior, certainly, in advantages, to any in the State. The Principal, Mr. Durant, is known to be a scholar of no ordinary accomplishments.

Circulars of the school have been left at the office of the Pacific. Mr. Durant or Mr. White will also forward them and furnish additional information to all who may address them. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

Editorial Correspondence.

GARDEN VALLEY.—What sweet associations, like bubbling waters spring up and eddy around a name like this. It falls like music on the ear and stirs up thoughts of home and happiness and peace. This is just the name we should love to give to a vale as a homestead of our own, where, away from the toil and strife of a busy world of care, with those whom God has given us, and enjoying the favor of the Father above, days and years would pass quietly away. Garden Valley is indeed a valley as lovely as a garden, only that the garden is not here. There is *gold* beneath the soil and the whole energies of the bodies and souls of men are bent to the work of securing it. A long sluice ditch is being constructed for a half mile or more through the center of it, and the claims along the ditch are valued from two to nine hundred dollars each. Soon the hands of many will be busy with pick and shovel throwing the earth and gravel into the drain, to be borne far down into the plains below, and only the yellow sands shall be retained as valuable. Leaving our kind host, Mr. A. with his pleasant family, we ascend the mountain range to the east some four miles, along a little stream, which through thousands of years, by its rushing waters, has worn an angling way for a graded road to reach the summit. Slightly descending for a mile farther, through the noble pine forest, by a beautiful ranch or so, where are home comforts and laughing children, we come to the thriving town of Camptonville. There are no very costly buildings put up, for in a little time the steady progress of mining might wash their foundations entirely away. A week's ramble over the hills and around through this mining locality, reveals present and prospective mining operations of an extent and magnitude truly astonishing. The town contains about a hundred and fifty houses, with some twenty families and perhaps a thousand miners in its immediate vicinity. With gorges on the S. E. and N. W. sides, it is located upon a deep gravel and boulder formation. This is found to rest upon a nearly level bed of rock, slightly elevated at its jutting edges in basin form. The bed rock of this basin is rich in gold and all the gravel for a hundred feet in depth is profitable to wash. By descending on each side into the gorges, the miners pick or blast, ditch or tunnel through the rim of the basin and then, without a failure, so far as I have heard, take out vast quantities of the precious metal. The work is all surface mining as it is called but on a stupendous scale. Water is brought several miles in ditches to the place where mining is done.—Here, in long hose, it is let down over the perpendicular banks, sometimes fifty feet, creating a powerful hydrostatic pressure. Then through a pipe of from one inch to possibly two inches in diameter, the water is permitted to escape in a stream with great violence against the high bank rapidly wearing away the clay, sand and gravel. These, by the rushing waters, are borne along down the ditches, through the rim and in sluices far into the gorges or vallies often for a mile or more below. In the bottom of these sluices the gold is caught with quicksilver in little fixtures numerously placed along their whole length for this purpose. In this way many companies are taking out from six to eighteen hundred dollars a week. Neither is all the gold even then secured from the gravel. For some companies are wholly engaged in constructing and tending longer and larger sluices which receive the washings of others, and these nett large profits weekly.—One such company of only two men, having but one to tend the sluice, had cleaned up, after two weeks' washing in this way, the week before I came, nineteen hundred dollars worth of gold. But it must be remembered that such yields, compared with the whole number of miners, are few and far between, and after great expense of labor and time, and capital. The common price for labor here, by the day, is four and a half dollars without board. Across the deep ravine to the N. W. one and a half miles is another fine town called Galena, in all general features, exactly the same as Camptonville, with rich mines worked in the same way. But being less accessible for teams, its population is less. It has sixteen families and a proportionate number of miners, perhaps seven hundred. To the N. W. of this one mile, across another deep ravine, another town is again situated in all general features the same as the last, with fifteen families, called Young's Hill. A little N. of E. from the last, is yet another and similar one called Railroad Hill with its ten families. Another mile and a half to the N. W. is Oak Valley; still farther about the same distance is Depot Hill, and there is yet another beyond, rich in gold but without water, hence little worked at present. Here I do not doubt there is good and abundant mining, as a regular business for a hundred, or for hundreds of years to come. The great difficulty now, is the want of more water. What they have will fail in a few weeks, yet great numbers remain running tunnels, cutting through the rim, &c., preparing for another rainy season. The number of families with domestic animals and other appliances of comfort, give to those places a pleasant aspect. To a great extent, order, sobriety and morals prevail. It is delightful indeed to see the change which has taken place during the last five years. Where then, loafering, drinking, gambling, carousing, swearing, fighting, Sabbath-breaking and every abomination prevailed, now much of the opposite is seen, so that, with a lively exhileration at the changes that have occurred and hopefulness for the future, we pursue our way through these mountain places. Oh! California, with its loveliest climate, will yet in its moral features, become one of the pleasantest portions of the Union, as a residence for families in permanent homes.

This district is an important locality, with its large and permanent population. It has been well selected by the agent of the Home Missionary Society for the location of one of its worthy ministers, the Rev. Mr. Jones, who, with his kind and accomplished companion, we trust will be a blessing to this people, and we hope that they will return the blessing in a cheerful remembrance of their duty towards him in accordance with the ordinance of God, 1st Cor. ix: 14.

We omitted to mention an accident which occurred at Galena not long since. As the water is thrown from the hose-pipe with great force, in the manner we have described, wearing rapidly away the earth, heavy bank-falls take place, caving in towards the miners. In the other localities the earth-falls are preceded by premonitory signs, enabling those at work to get out of the way. But it is different at Galena, where often the banks fall without a moment's warning.—From this cause no less than six unfortunate miners have lost their lives within the last eight months. Such an event occurred the past week. James Carr was at work with his partner, W. W. Thompson, late in the evening in their claim expecting to continue at work all night. Suddenly a heavy fall of the bank buried the first and partly the second, throwing him only upon his knees, when another fall immediately followed bearing the unburied young man before it as it dashed upon the earth some ten feet and covering him entirely from two to five feet deep, his head being the least covered. Providentially he was thrown with his face downward upon a pile of stones, through which he was able to breathe and make a slight cry for help. A third partner was above about retiring to sleep, with shoes and stockings off. The crash of the falling bank startled him with apprehension for his friends, and he rushed out instantly to their help. Shouting their names, he received no reply. Dashing at once down into the claim he ran over all parts of the fallen earth, calling to his unfortunate friends. Hearing the low voice of the one yet alive, he succeeded in determining its locality and applied himself with all his energy by his hands to remove the earth. Yet before he could do this, the pressure had forced the blood from the nose of the buried young man so that with want of breath and with strangling from the earth and blood, he had nearly lost his life. At length he was reached and delivered safely from the terrible death which threatened him. The other could not be found until the next morning when he was reached. He was buried some ten feet deep and must have died almost instantly.—He was 28 years of age and leaves a mother, brothers and sisters in Georgia to mourn his sudden death. How sad the reflection as we look upon the thousands of those who are thus, and in other ways exposed; that there are few who will lay such warnings to heart and fix their minds intelligently upon the great subjects which have reference to their eternal interests. S. V.

Mountain Conversations.

In travelling through the mountains one will often be surprised at the ease and readiness with which the miners engage in religious conversation, and also at the frequent expression of loose or skeptical views as to the principles of religion and its practice. The following is a specimen which is intended to be true to the letter as it occurred, except only somewhat abridged necessarily. After some talk upon some of the principles of religion, the conversation took the following turn.

Mr. M. "Dont you think sir, that ministers like to go where there are rich diggings?"

Mr. E. "Perhaps so, but the word rich is used differently by different persons. Rich earth means something very different when used by the farmer, from what it does when used by the miner. So, rich diggings for the minister may mean only where he can find the most men whom he would delight to point to higher things than the gold that perishes, to things holy, blessed and eternal; to a God of infinite perfection; to a heaven of boundless purity and bliss; to a world of everlasting progress in truth, holiness and love."

Mr. M. "But I mean that he likes to go where there is the most gold taken out, a portion of which he would be quite pleased to receive himself also."

Mr. E. "Again I may say very likely. But you suggest two important considerations which we need to look at separately."

Mr. M. "Well, what is the first?"

Mr. E. "The professed object of the minister is to do the greatest good possible to the most men. Now if he is sincere, and verily believes what he professes, and acts honestly up to his convictions, he ought as a general thing to go where he can find the greatest number of men together whom he may benefit, and as men will rush where there are rich diggings, the very thing which, in duty and in the honesty of his heart, the minister ought to do, is to go there too, to point them to higher, nobler subjects, even to those of infinite importance. If he does not do it he would not seem to be an honest man."

M. M. "Well, it does appear as you say. But I think he would like a little of the *oro* too."

Mr. E. "Perhaps so. But this is the second thing for us to look at. Now the minister has necessities as well as the miner. He must eat and have raiment or he dies like other men. He needs gold, and as an honest man he may receive it. His business, if he believes the truth he declares, is as proper as that of the miner, the physician, the lawyer or any other man, and it is right that like them, he should receive that which he needs for his necessities and his comfort. Is it not so?"

Mr. M. "I do not know but it is so. But if he is preaching for money he is selfish."

Mr. E. "Certainly, and so is the miner and every other man, who seeks gold for itself. Both the minister *and miner* are wrong if they live for no higher object than to eat, drink and enjoy merely the things of earth like the brutes that perish. They ought to live for nobler purposes, others' good, for duty, for truth, for God and the world to come,"

Mr. M. "Yes I admit it. But does not the minister live for gold and selfish ends as well as others?"

Mr. E. "Perhaps so, but it does not follow that he does because he receives a contribution or a salary, or goes where there are rich diggings.

And now let us look at the facts in the case a few moments. The Congregational or Presbyterian minister is generally required to, or in fact does, first spend from seven to ten years steadily studying, at an expense of from two to four thousand dollars. Then with a mind thoroughly disciplined, and well educated in the arts, and sciences, in language, history, philosophy, &c., he is prepared to enter almost any profession, and rise to eminence, whether as a business man, a physician, lawyer, politician or statesman, and spend his life in wealth, independence, respectability and comparative freedom from care. But in place of these honorable professions and useful too, he consents to sit down often with a salary of three or four hundred dollars, at the side of those of one fifth his ability in other professions, who receive from a thousand and upwards, and there he labors as a minister subjecting himself to criticism and constant remark, watching carefully and with an anxiety which other men know not of, for the highest good of his people, meeting them from sabbath to sabbath with thoroughly prepared argumentative and exhortative discourses, pointing them to things eternal and godly, in that truthful and reasonable manner which ought to commend itself to the good judgment of every man. And then often he is dismissed from his people for the slightest cause. And thus he lives even without any prospect of home and permanency, comfort, ease and wealth; so you cannot honestly say that such an one is a selfish man. No, there is a nobler, higher, purer motive actuating these men, it is a real conviction of the truth they preach. the work they have to do, the eternity to which they, their people and all men, are approaching though the worldly do charge them with selfishness."

Mr. M. "Certainly it does look so when considered in this light; and I do not know but that you are right."

Mr. E. "Friend, I recommend to you the careful earnest examination of the bible which these men preach, and the blessed gospel of a crucified Redeemer, offering an infinite atonement for the sins of all men, that who-so-ever will repent and obey God believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, might be saved. Good day, my work calls me to go." S. V.

Religious Impertinence.

"Cast not your pearls before swine." I do not wish to offend people with my religion. They know its requirements and responsibilities as well as I: I do not wish to appear as a teacher, nor to be saying to any—"I am holier than thou." People do sometimes offend in this way, and induce in the mind of a sensitive person, feelings of disgust and aversion to the very subject, which of all things, they most desire to promote.

But, in these days, it is a stone of stumbling of which our roads are very clear: there is now seldom seen, such a "rock of offence" to be taken out of the way: the wheels of the chariot are obstructed by being *sunk*: the chariot is stopped for a total want of that rock, whose superabundant pieces might be cause of complaint. The caution of the above text was given by our Saviour to men who needed it: they were so filled with the new life, by whose pearly fountain they continually stood, that they scattered its great jewels wherever they went: so prodigal was the supply, and so priceless the value, of the pure great gems, they probably never thought of their worth would be questioned by any who saw them—questioned because so generously given.

The disciples of Christ, are to be wise, as well as harmless. There are times when wisdom will not utter her voice—will speak without any word, and will still be heard. In the midst of passion of any kind, rage or joy, or even grief, in a multitude or an individual, little need to cast down the pearls—they will be trampled upon. Wait till the storm is over. Men are usually calm and reposed: such is the time to present the "free gift" for their acceptance; it must be examined, or its worth will not be known. Some have a whining repulsive way of presenting this infinite theme of eternal life and its conditions, which makes a noble minded person look with contempt upon the subject and the man who grovels around it. The figure of the person is colored on the thing he offers. If he seem heartless or sectarian, his truth gains no ear to hear. If he is ignorant and dogmatic, his truth passes only for assumption. If he perseveres in introducing his subject when no welcome greets it, better man and religion were away. When time and place are favorable, the man gives currency to his theme. Interest creates interest, heart awakens heart. I am enlivened by whatever glows in a strangers face: let him tell me what he can no longer repress, nor keep to himself, I am soon like him, my face answers to his. His impulse broke over formality and circumstance, my life-tides are aflood with his. So religion in a roused man: nothing lifts the fountains of life, like it; infilled thus, you may speak to any man you meet; he is ready for you; your herald has gone before, in the beam on your face, or in the tone of your voice: he is anxious for the message you have to him, and will answer it fairly and as a man. Such interrogation would never be felt impertinent, any more than the shock of an earthquake, or the alarm of fire. A man so stopped cannot pass on; he does not wish to; here is somewhat more important than anything he has; God's truth has taken the form of man and is alive, and before him. Truth is strong, but truth alive and impersonated, is irresistible. Let christians thus be "living epistles known and read of all men," and they can read all men. A reproof, a doctrine, an exhortation is not repelled, but admitted; and that fearful sword, which "divides assunder the joints and the marrow," makes a home thrust right to the heart, when it lies "quick and powerful," in their hands. Its blow is seldom entirely broken. The feeling-hearted christian who takes the hand of his fellow sinner, and from his heart, says, "Come with us and we will do thee good," will seldom be refused. The man makes no other busines, when he feels that the interests of his soul are in jeopardy: the soul has no business but its own in such circumstances; and when a man of God tells the truth in heart-tone to his brother, he does not turn away with indignation, nor with disgust, but with sorrow and alarm, and he is an enquirer after God. A full sincere heart will utter its warning in the right time, and confidingly trust in God for success. L.

Politeness.

It is a fact sadly overlooked, that the Bible contains the very best code of politeness in the world. What effrontery would be offered or suspected if the parties were actuated by that Wisdom from above, described by St. James, as "first *pure*, then *peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full* of *mercy* and *good fruits, without partiality* and *without hypocrisy*." What more could be needed?

Lord Chesterfield as well as St. James attempted to mould the conduct of men. The one began with externals, the other commenced with the heart. The one laid down rules for the *gesture* and the *action*, the other enjoined a heaven-born principle in the soul, which he calls "Wisdom from above." The one required courtesy and gentleness of *manner*, the other *good will* and *kindness* of *heart*. The one ended where he began with the appearance and the manifestation, the other confined himself chiefly to the spirit which should prompt the action, allowing it to find as it always will its own *natural* expression. The one was satisfied with the semblance, the other demanded the reality. The one required men to *seem*, the other commanded them to *be*. Chesterfield would make a man a *gentleman*. James would make him a *christian*.

When Paul in righteous indignation had pronounced the judgment of God upon Ananias who had commanded them that stood by to smite him on the mouth, saying "God shall smite *thee*; thou *whited wall!*" on being told that Ananias was High Priest, he offered a courteous apology from a conscientious deference to the *office*, "I wist not, brethren, that he was the high priest; for it is written, 'Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of my people.'" What rule of Chesterfield could have prescribed a more handsome and gentlemanly apology? That Paul did what he did conscientiously is just what we claim. The Bible *does require*, and the spirit which it enjoins will produce a *sincere* courtesy where other codes of politeness only demand the forms.

Would you see a specimen of a gentlemanly *note?* Paul has furnished one touching a very difficult subject, and one on which men now-a-days are exceedingly sensitive. Read with the attention fixed on this one point, viz. the developement in it of *true courtesy*, the epistle of Paul to Philemon, and see how the christian spirit can make a once conceited, headstrong, and exceedingly *mad!* persecutor, a *gentleman*. Were this the only aim of the epistle, it may be doubted whether a better specimen of adroitness and skill mingled with true politeness can be found in the whole round of English literature. BETH.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—This body is now in session at Stockton. From a report of the proceedings of last Saturday we learn that Rev. S. D. Simonds was elected editor of the "*California Christian Advocate*." A vote of thanks was given to the publishers of the *Advocate* for their efficient labors the last year.

MR. EDITOR:—The following which is clipped from the N. Y. *Evangelist*, suggested to me the question: Is not that indeed, a bad example for a Sunday School Teacher? and who else may be guilty?

The Sabbath School.

"I had been a Sabbath School teacher a short time, when one beautiful afternoon in May, I concluded to take a ride a few miles to a country village by stage coach; and being an occasional smoker, I indulged myself on the occasion with a cigar. I had been smoking a few minutes, while waiting for the appointed hour at which the stage was to leave, when a lad, who was a scholar in the school in which I taught, stepped up to me, and with a meaning look, said, That is a bad example for a Sabbath School teacher to set! I was taken by surprise. I scarcely knew what to say, but after a moment, I said, Yes, I am aware it is not a very good example, but you know persons are addicted to some bad habits. He gave me another meaning glance and said, Yes, I know they are.

The next moment the stage drove up, and I took an outside seat for the purpose of having a better view of the scenery; but I found that the green fields, the singing of birds, and nature clothed in all her beauty, did not afford me the pleasure it usually did. I became thoughtful and sad, and I drew a lesson from this little incident. It taught me that children are much more observing than older persons generally suppose, and that we ought to be very careful to set a good example before them, that they may never have occasion to think or say, That is a bad example for a Sabbath School teacher to set! D.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Buchanan of Oregon and Dr. H. Gibbons of this city lectured at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance last Sabbath. The subject of discussion, was the power of habit upon the drunkard, and upon the drunkard maker. They treated the subject in a masterly manner, and were very happy in their illustrations. We saw the falling tear, then again the countenance lit up with hope. The next Sabbath, the subject will be, The Christian duty of every person at the ballot Box. All friends of temperance are invited to be present.

A CITIZEN.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Leonord Bacon D.D. of New Haven, lately preached his 30th anniversary sermon—

Tracts and religious books are sought with avidity in Sweden.

Rev. John Scudder, M. D., for 35 years a missionary of the American Board in India died at Wynberg, near Cape Town, Africa, on the 13th of January last, of Apoplexy. Dr. Scudder was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and was stationed at Madras, but for the past few months had been residing at the Cape on account of his health. He was a most useful and zealous missionary.

Rev. Myron Tracy, Editor of the Ohio *Observer* and recent secretary of the Western Reserve Agency of the H. M. Society, died at Hudson, Ohio, on the 27th March, ult.

The Church of Rome, having "fixed" the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, has re-organized the Order of the "Redemptorists;" and Catholic papers announce, as an "important and salutary change," that the head-quarters of the Order have been removed from Noceva, near Naples, to Rome. In the month of May, there is to be held there a General Chapter of delegates from the entire congregation, to attend which the Provincial of the United States, with two associates, left in February last.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

A Convention of Christianized Jews was to have been held in New York during the present month. A correspondent of the Rochester *Advertiser* says that a prominent matter to be brought before the Convention is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to co-operate with Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

Father Walworth, a son of Ex Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth, of Saratoga, who is one of the comparatively recent order of the Redemptionist missionaries of the Romish Church, lately delivered a remarkable discourse in Manhattanville, on the location of Hell. He maintained that Hell was situated in the inside of this earth, commencing about twenty-one miles from the surface, where granite begins to melt.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

INSTALLATIONS.—Rev. Mr. Hogarth of Geneva, N. Y., has recently been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, formerly under the care of Rev. Dr. Cox.

Rev. Charles Parker was on Sabbath evening, April 1st, installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hoboken, N. Y.

We may express the interest dictated by friendship in this settlement. We rejoice to know that it is made under circumstances of peculiar pleasantness and promise.

Rev. John P. Knox was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, L. I.

Interior News.

COAL MINE.—There is yet hope that coal may be found to be a product of California. The *Tribune* of Sacramento informs us that a specimen of the bituminous kind had been shown to the Editor, which was found near Ione City, 36 miles from Sacramento. The coal is thought to be abundant. It burns freely, giving forth a gread deal of heat. It was discovered by a man digging a well. A company has been formed to work it.

CAVE ON THE TRINITY RIVER.—The *Trinity Times* says that a cave has been discovered near the head of French Flat, which has been explored for the distance of half a mile.

COURAGEOUS CHINAMAN.—A brutal attack was made by three men on a Chinaman living near Greasertown, a few days ago. They had asked John for water, and while he was in the act of getting it for them, one of the party, named Wm. Link, drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball inflicting a slight wound in the left wrist. John instantly dropped the cup, drew a revolver and shot Link dead. His comrades fled. The Chinaman was arrested, and after a hearing of the case, acquitted.—*Cal. Chronicle.*

MASTODON REMAINS.—The Sonora *Herald* gives an account of the discovery of a portion of a jaw and teeth supposed to be the remains of a mastodon. They were found in a mining claim at the depth of about 20 feet at Brown's Flat.

Two Indians were whipped a few days since at Mokelumne Hill for stealing horses.

MARINER'S CHURCH, PACIFIC STREET BELOW FRONT. All friendly to the above Church, that have Books to spare, suitable for the Mariner's Library, will confer a favor by donating them to the above Church, which will be found open any day in the week. There will be preaching at the above Church every Sabbath afternoon at 3½ o'clock—Subject connected with the welfare of Seamen.

GEORGETOWN.—The News, in correcting a report which appeared in this paper of the population of that town and vicinity, states that in Georgetown and Mameluke Hill which are nearly united there are over one hundred families, and as many as thirty families in Bottle Hill.

Friends of Temperance.—The Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby call a meeting of the friends of temperance, on business of importance, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26th, at 4 o'clock, at the hall of the Sons of Temperance, Washington street.

JOHN WILSON, Chairman.

E. GOULD BUFFUM, Secretary.

California Academy of Natural Sciences.

CAUSES OF TIDES, EARTHQUAKES AND CONTINENTS.

[CONCLUDED.]

I advanced the opinion that the density of the individual planets and of the numerous revolving spheres varied during their respective orbitual periods in an inverse proportion to their distance from their central body. This variation of density could not take place without *molecular* expansion and contraction, or varriation of distance between the molecules, and as a necessary consequence the whole mass of the planetary sphere would contract and expand more or less (though on the whole very little, in solid globes, on account of the fixed law determining its density,) or rather the forces necessary to produce expansion and contraction would be exerted, which end in the phenomena transpiring on the surface of our globe, such as the elevations and depressions of continental areas, earthquake shocks by rupturing of the crystaline crust and injection of lava through solid igneous rock, and between sedimentary strata, thereby producing the various motions, heretofore inexplicable, attending volcanic convulsions as the gyratory movements which result naturally from the circular injection of prodigious whirlpools of lava between strata, or into immense fissures at greater or less depths below the unbroken surface-crust,—the outpourings of lava from volcanic openings, and the remarkable simultaneousness and universal occurrence of all sorts of earthquake phenomena throughout the globe; also the varying intensity of movements of the best compensating pendulums; also, such as the variation of the pressure of the ocean and its periodical shrinkage and expansion, which will hereafter be proven to take place when more careful observations have been made on tides, and which phenomena will be found not to depend on *atmospherical* pressure, as is supposed by Sir James Clark Ross, in his paper read to the Royal Society of London, in June 1854; such as also the periodical variation of atmospherical pressure, sufficient observations on which have already been made to establish the fact, and, as I believe from my study of them, to show as conclusive and regular variations of atmospheric pressure as are now known to exist in the annual variations of the magnetic needle. And even these annual, periodical and regular variations of declination of the magnetic needle, in other words the variations of atmospheric electricity or magnetic intensity at the surface of the earth, well known now by observation, not to depend on barometrical circumstances, but which annually increase and diminish according to the position of the earth in the perihelic and aphelic portions of its orbit, I believe to depend on the molecular motions—or the play of molecular forces, which transpire to produce the annual increasing and diminishing density of the globe and which molecular forces and motions take place throughout the sphere from the centre to the circumference of the entire surface of the earth. The variations of these electrical or magnetic phenomena, occurring so regularly periodical, have been supposed by physicists to only exist in the atmosphere, either in its lower or upper regions, and to have been derived from the sun by induction, whereas, I think from a profound study of this subject, that they are produced within the globe by the more or less intense motion of, or action in the lines of molecules which in all directions extend from every point on the surface of the globe, through the terrestrial centre to its antipode, and the motion in these is constantly taking place by virtue of the inherent forces of attraction and repulsion in each molecule, which forces are exerted not only to preserve the law of density fixed for this planet by its position in space, but to maintain the form and position of the planet in its permanent relation to the sun on the one hand as its source of power and excitement, and to the moon on the other, as a dependent on its radial forces of attraction and repulsion. In other words, cosmical magnetism is a planetary force produced by the constantly varying intensity of the forces of the molecules which in the aggregate constitute the planetary masses; and terrestrial magnetism, as a consequence, is a power radiating from every point of the globe, and generated within it in consequence of its orbitual relations to the solar centre, its orbit being an ellipse, and the sun fixed in one of the foci of that ellipse, whereby it being at different distances from the sun at different periods of the year, the number and intensity of terrestrial phenomena of all sorts transpiring in the air, ocean, solid crystaline crust, and molten interior, and in the forces pervading its molecules, differ accordingly; and, as a consequence of my theory, if all these phenomena are studied by physicists from a different point of view than that from which they have been heretofore

I believe the most remarkable advances in every department of physical science will be rapidly made, and a new world of knowledge opened to future generations of a meteorological, geological and astronomical character, the value and extent of which it is not now possible for us to conceive. Once on the track of truth, all conflicting opinions and laborious processes of research will cease. Extreme simplicity will ensue in all departments of physical observation, and the darkness which has beclouded the awakening ignorance of past ages will be dispelled before a pure and serene light, every ray of which will reveal the most beautiful, sublime and useful truth for the future improvement of the human mind.

Of 232 earthquakes and volcanic phenomena recorded by Dr. Winslow as they have occurred from time to time within three years in different parts of the globe, and which have been collected from different sources, of anterior dates, taken at random the number for each month show remarkably strong evidence in favor of his theory—and they are so extraordinary as to stimulate the most active enquiry into this department of the phynics of the solar system. The statistics copied from his memorandum are as appended: As the notes of the phenomena were made without any reference to favoring or discouraging the hypothesis of molecular repulsion as an earthquake force, the facts afford almost conclusive proof of the Theory.

January	27,
Feb'y	18,
March	15,
April	16,
May	13,
June	12,
July	11,
August	17,
Sept.	21,
October	27,
Novem.	30,
Decem.	25,

The Courts.

Appeal of the Sutter Claim.—The Law Agent intends taking an appeal in the Sutter case as early as possible.

TWELFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Interesting Judicial Statistics.—With the adjournment of the present (May) term, this Court will have completed its twelfth regular sitting, having been almost daily in session since the first Monday in June of last year. During which time, the Court has never failed in a single instance to convene punctually at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue in session till 4 o'clock, and for a greater portion of the time till 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., not unfrequently holding evening sessions. During the past twelve months there have been instituted in this Court, *one thousand eight hundred and fifty* suits, of which number more than *nine hundred* have been prosecuted to judgment. The aggregate value of the property and monetary interest adjudicated and still in litigation would not fall far short of *twenty millions of dollars.* No single legislative act could have been more opportune for the interests of the city and county of San Francisco, than the establishment of this Court; and no single act of Gov. Bigler, in the appointment of its presiding officer, subsequently unanimously ratified by the people, has been received with a more universal expression of commendation.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—May 22.

Case of the John Land.—No claim has as yet been interposed in the case of the *John Land*, and there is no apparent probability of any such step. The process is returnable on the 29th inst., when proclamation will be made, and when it will be time to enter a default.

U. S. Land Commission.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1855.

CASES CONFIRMED.

Opinion of Com. Farwell.

No. 250.—Mariano G. Vallejo, 10 sqr leagues and 5 sqr leagues, in Petaluma Co. Grant in full, Oct. 22, 1843.

No. 291.—M. G. Vallejo, lands in Solano Co. Grant with conditions, March, 1843.

No. 605.—John Rose, et al., 6 square leagues, Yuba Co. Grant in fee with conditions, 1844.

No. 462.—Heirs of Juan B. Alvarado, Rincon del Diabolo, San Diego Co. Grant in fee, with conditions, 1843.

No. 11.—Joel S. Pollock, Island Yerba Bueno, Bay of San Francisco. Grant in fee, Nov., 1838.

Opinion by Com. Thompson.

No. 550.—Jno P. Davidson, et al., 4 sqr leagues, Santa Paula y Santicoy, Santa Barbara Co.

No. 461.—Juan Foster, 3 sqr leagues, Valley San Felipe, San Diego Co. Grant in fee, with conditions, April, 1845.

No. 664.—Heirs David Littlejohn, 1 sqr league, Los Corneros, Monterey Co. Grant in fee, June, 1844.

No. 509.—Samuel G. Reid, 3 sqr leagues, Rancho del Puerto, San Joaquin Co. Grant in fee, 1844.

No. 248.—Chas. Couvilland, part of 11 leagues first granted to J. A. Sutter.—Grant in fee, with conditions, 1841. Lands located on Feather River.

REJECTED.

Opinion by Com. Farwell.

No. 688.—Temple & Alexander, 100 varas square, Los Angeles Co. Provisional grant, 1854.

CASE SUBMITTED.

No. 593.—Martino Castro, 1-2 sqr league, by two miles, Shoquel, Santa Cruz Co. Grant in fee with conditions, 1833.

MARRIED.

In this city, 22d inst, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr J. S. Emory to Miss Mary Adeline Andrews.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

The Church of God.—Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., in the Pine street Chapel near Montgomery street. Seats free. Rev. H. Cummings, Pastor.

Welsh Presbyterian Church—Pollard place, north side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny streets. Preaching every Sabbath at 2 o'clock p. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., by the Rev. D. J. Lewis.

Mariners' Church—Pacific, between Front and Davis streets. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence south-east corner of Powell and Washington Streets.

Unitarian Church—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Services at 11, A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½, P. M. R. P. Cutler, Pastor.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Howard street, cor of Jayne.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—Bush street, near Musical Hall. Rev. Wm. A Scott, D.D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., 7½ p. m. Lecture every Wednesday evening 7½ o'clock. Pastors study in the rear of the church. Pastors residence, South Park, Gordon's Block, East end.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.: Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. Wm. Rollinson, Pastor; residence, Happy Valley, 30 Mellus street.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church—(Episcopal).—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m.—Sunday School at 2½ a. m. Rector, Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Residence, California street below Stockton.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, up stairs.

1st Colored Baptist Church—Dupont st., near Union St. Services at 3 o'clock and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TYPE! TYPE! Do'nt Loose Your Clean Linen.

A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil letter of various sizes.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
jan26tf 77 Long Wharf.

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!

A nice article. Every body buys 'em. Exactly suited for Pocket use. Call at Noisy Carriers' Book Store and Stationery Co., 77 Long Wharf.
jan26tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to be taken to any of the boats or steamers will be called for in any part of the city, if they leave their orders at the Office of the Steamboat Line of Omnibusses, on Merchant street, below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's Express Office.
Fare One Dollar only, and no charge for baggage or toll.
feb16-tf MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY, Proprietor.

[Further testimony in favor of the Great Restorative]

Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the city of Camden, said: "We have seen many flattering notices of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and the sources from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon disease of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration. It is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit." One great advantage they possess over other preparations [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD THEIR
WATCHES REPAIRED,
And which do not keep good time, by leaving them with me
I WILL PUT THEM IN ORDER WITHOUT CHARGE!
Until, after a fair trial, perfect satisfaction is given.
WM. C. RANDOLPH.
may25-3m Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD HAT
GO TO
FISHER & CO'S
HAT and CAP
EMPORIUM;
Nos. 85 & 87 Commercial street,
and get one of their
Elegant Spring Style for 1855;
which for neatness and durability stands *unrivalled.*
ALSO
A full assortment of
Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
my25-3m

To Printers and Publishers.

HAVING one of the largest-sized Adams Power Presses, I am prepared to do BOOK AND NEWSPAPER WORK in the neatest manner, at No. 68 Merchant st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 41 by 28. Apply to
mar2-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

A FEW MORE LEFT.

THE BUSINESS OF HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, which has been suspended for the past eight weeks, on account of the building having been consumed by fire, is this day resumed at the old place, Nos. 80 and 82 Davis street. The very best accommodation will now be given, and every variety of room can now be had at reduced rates. The house is lathed and plastered throughout, and all the rooms are finely ventilated and most elegantly furnished. Will our old friends and the public generally favor us with a call? for we are persuaded that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.

I. HILLMAN.

Board: $7 00 per week: Lodging: from $1 00 to $6 00 per week. May 9th.

FAMILY COAL YARD.
(LATE A. T. LADD'S.)
No. 55 Sansome street, near Pine, opposite Macondray & Co.'s.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE above Yard, is prepared to supply families and others with the best qualities of HARD and SOFT COAL upon the most reasonable terms. Coals delivered in any part of the city free of expense. (my18 tf) T. A. MUDGE.

Golden State Bakery and Coffee Saloon,
Kearny street, One Door North of the Post Office.

Believing that the time has at last arrived for a reform in the methods of public Cooking in this City, we have taken the saloon on Kearny street, one door north of the Post Office, where we can at all hours be found ready to cater to the public taste in the Old New England style. Our Culinary Department will be at all times free to the inspection of all who wish to witness the manner of cooking in the same cleanly way as is practiced in the kitchens of New England. Our mince pies will be made by our own cooks, and not by city bakers. Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs will always be served. Mr. John Freeman has been engaged to superintend the kitchen, and we trust that our efforts to serve the public in a manner different from heretofore, will meet with favor. (feb16-tf) A. N. EVANS & CO.

COAL! COAL!
Reduction of Prices!

LARGE sales and small profits is my motto. On and after date, I shall make a still greater reduction in my prices for Coal. A. T. LADD. Coal Yard, No. 55 Sansome st.
jan26-tf

GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

MARK SHELDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS. LARD. &C.,
STALLS Nos. 43 and 44 Washington Market,
Between Washington and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fresh California Eggs and Butter constantly on hand.
Marketing delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
may11

California Streeotype Foundry,
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,
[IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE,]
SAN FRANCISCO.
All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.
Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts
June 2?

The College School at Oakland.

This is a family school for boys. It is located in the city of Oakland, on the beautiful inclosure called "The College Grounds," where a commodious house has lately been erected for its especial use. This inclosure, lying on the border of the wood, and looking out upon the plains and the mountains—sheltered by the trees from the severity of the heat at noon, and the chilliness of the wind which usually follows—free from the dust and noise of the more frequented streets—secures a wholesome liberty to the student, rather than imposes a restraint—a charming retreat from the disturbances and temptation of the city at large, in the place of an irksome and hated confinement.

The arrangements of the School-room are convenient, and pleasant: and the studies cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease, or pleasure merely, are consulted at the expense of discipline, and substantial improvement.

The government of the School is gentle, but decided, while the Family is intended to afford the advantages of a careful, agreeable, and cultivated Christian HOME. The temper of the pupil, his heart and his moral and religious life, will be formed, as far as possible, by the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

The price of Board, Washing, Family Care, and School instruction is $9 00 per week, payable monthly in advance.—Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture; and all articles of bedding and clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and an inventory of the same deposited with the laundress.

The House stands on the corner of Eleventh and Harrison streets,—from the steamboat landing about 12 minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, the REV. HENRY DURANT, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
HENRY HAIGHT, of Page, Bacon & Co.,
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
FRED BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings
GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San Jose,
REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. A. J. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. E. D. WILSON, Los Angelos.
JUDGE HOAR, Santa Barbara.
HON. DAVID SPENCE, Monterey.
jan26.f

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,
Where they would be gratified to see their friends. Mrs T. gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
UPHOLSTERY
AND
PAPER HANGINGS,
VELVET, TAPESTRY,
Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting,
WINDOW SHADES, SHADE MUSLIN, GILT CORNICES.
CURTAIN BANDS, etc., etc.
No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.
A. C. MESSERVE, San Francisco, J. J. MESSERVE, N. York.
The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. dec1-tf

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, California St., cor Leidesdorff,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock may11

FIRST PREMIUM
Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE,
Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.
Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street next door to Adams's. feb8-tf

MEDICAL NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Disease
of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising
from a disordered Liver or
Stomach, such as constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest limbs &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits can be effectually cured by
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain and pleasant.

For sale Wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.

PARK & WHITE,
94 Merchant street.
Wholesale and retail Agents for the Pacific coast.
DR. R. H. MCDONALD Agent, Sacramento
RICE, COFFIN & CO., " Marysville,
E. S. HOLDEN, " Stockton.
jan26-3m

Dr. Barrett's Home for the Sick.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up an establishment as a PRIVATE HOSPITAL, or "HOME FOR THE SICK"—situated on the CORNER OF PACIFIC AND TAYLOR STREETS.

The location of this establishment is one of the best in the city—being in an airy and salubrious situation, free from dampness and unhealthy influences, and from its elevated position, commands a fine view of the city and Bay.

The Hospital is furnished with particular regard to neatness and comfort, and is comprised of a large number of apartments—enabling the proprietor to accommodate patients with private rooms, when desired—and presents attractions as a Home for the Sick, equal if not superior to any private hospital in the city.

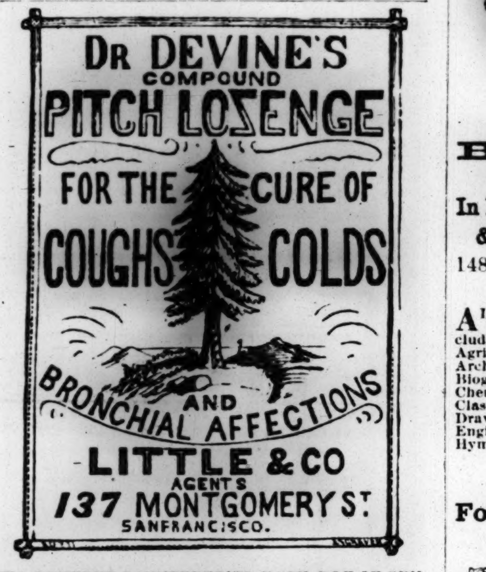
Connected with the above establishment, there is a LYING-IN DEPARTMENT, which is also fitted up with special regard to the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients.

The Dr. pledges himself that every means will be taken to render his Hospital worthy the patronage of the sick and afflicted. His charges will be moderate, and experienced and accommodating Nurses will be in constant attendance.

TERMS:

In ordinary cases, $2 50 per day, payable in advance. For the accommodation of those patients who prefer the attendance of their own Physicians, the subscriber will receive such, as Boarders, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.

W. M. BARRETT, M. D.,
Corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1854. feb16-3m


DR DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS COLDS AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO AGENTS 137 MONTGOMERY ST. SANFRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF "LITTLE & CO."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the "WESTERN WORLD" in full faith, as being the
Only Certain Cure Ever Discovered
For COLDS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
CROUPS,
ASTHMA,
WHOOPING COUGH,
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
Pains in the Side and Chest, and All Curable Cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured we shall never publish any thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergyman, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

☞ Price 50 cts. a box or 3 boxes for $1.

LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries.
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ OBSERVE that the **Written Signature of "Little & Co."** is attached to each Box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which *none can be genuine.*

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges.

San Francisco,	Little & Co.
Sacramento,	C. Morrill.
Marysville,	Rice & Coffin.
Stockton,	E S Holden Co.
Benicia,	J. W. Jones.
Nevada,	Dr. Alban.
Downieville,	Dr R. W. Carr.

☞ Agents are wanted for the sale of this valuable remedy in every city and town in California and Oregon. mar2

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1855.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Samuel Seymour, master. **Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.**
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master. **Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.**

FOR MARYSVILLE.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets Issued.

FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master. **Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.**
Steamer URILDA, Clarke, master. **Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.**

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento **Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,** At 12 o'clock, M.

☞ Freight by the above Boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, December 29th, 1855. feb9

L. COBURN'S
Livery and Sale
STABLE,
144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.
feb16-tf

HENRY MARTIN,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the Supe [illegible] R. de Island.

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

A. COX,
COAT RENOVATOR,
AND TAILOR.
155 *Commercial Street, opposite the Mint.*
my18-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the FURNITURE TRADE as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston, } R. HOWES, of the Old Firm of Howes & Co., 180, 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco, } DANIEL MOORE, former firm of B. P. and D. Moore. San Francisco, 130 Jackson st. | Sacramento City, 103 K street.
Resident Partner, Sacramento, } B. C. NEWCOMBE, 77 K street, Sac. City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our
EXPENSES REDUCED MORE THAN ONE-HALF,
enabling us to offer you a greater variety of goods at from
15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.
One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the market to obtain such goods as are "desirable" at the
LOWEST CASH RATES.
Three years experience will enable them to select a stock that will DEFY COMPETITION in QUALITY and PRICES.
We are now before you with a large and desirable
STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
and shall always endeavor to merit a shrre of patronage. I will be our pride to give PERFECT SATISFACTION in
Quality, Prices, and Good Treatment.
HOWES & CO.
☞ 180 and 182 Montgomery street, opposite the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco; 77 and 103 K street, Sacramento.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
REDUCED RATES.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

OUR Stock of Furniture is now complete—consisting of everything suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, or Office. We have lately added to our stock
$40'000 WORTH,
purchased here at LOW RATES, which together with our former stock and constant additions by
EVERY CLIPPER SHIP,
give us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have REDUCED OUR PRICES to conform to the time,
AT LEAST 25 PER CENT,
as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.
By the addition of Messrs. MOORE'S and NEWCOMBE'S stocks here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most
VARIED AND COMPLETE
ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be UNDERSOLD by any firm in San Francisco or Sacramento.
☞ Call and examine before purchasing. Remember the Nos. 180 ane 182 Montgomery street. Store with painted front and large Signs. HOWES & CO.
may21-tf

ALLEN & SPIER,

BOOK STORE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, & French, Staple and Fancy Stationery.
148 *Clay St., between Montgomery and Sansome,*
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO constantly receiving New Editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, including

Agriculture,
Architecture,
Biography,
Chemistry,
Classical Books,
Drawing,
Engineering,
Hymn Books,
History,
Illustrated Works,
Juveniles,
Law Books,
Mechanics,
Mathematics,
Medical,
Music,
Ollendorff's works,
Oratory,
Poetry,
Prayer Books,
Scientific Works,
Theology,
Travels,
Text Books,
Voyages,

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.
☞ Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPIER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.,
may11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

RANKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Battery St., (between Pacific and Broadway.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandize. jan26

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,
Corner Sansome and Washington streets.
feb2 tf

W. B. PEAKE,
FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER,
No. 11 Washington Street,
Between Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb23-3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do do Undershirts
do do do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
800 doz Hickory do
100 doz Calico do
50 doz " Davis & Jones' " Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
300 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.

Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods, and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 100 Sansome street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

BROOKS & SANITER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Office, 178 Montgomery Street, (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)
Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.
☞ Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages. feb16-3m
W. H. J. BROOKS. H. SANITER.

DANIEL H. DOUGLISS,
(SUCCESSOR TO ATWILL & CO.,)
No. 172 Washington st,
SAN FRANCSCO,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Toys, Games, and Children's Presents.
Fancy Goods:
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Bird Cages, Bird Seed, Cribbage Boards, Police Whistles, Billiard Balls, Cue Wax, Cue Leathers, Billiard Chalk, Back Gammon Boards, Chess-Men, Feather Dusters, Ladies' Work Baskets,
feb23-tf etc., etc.

UNION HOTEL,
MOKELUMNE HILL.
THE PROPRIETORS of this house would respectfully announce to their friends and the public [illegible]

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

New England Agricultural Warehouse.
—AND—
SEED STORE,
NO. 11 J STREET, (NEAR THE LEVEE,) SACRAMENTO.
BAKER & HAMILTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Field and Garden SEEDS of all kinds.
Best English and American SEEDS selected for us by the best Seedsmen in the State, and guaranteed.
Agricultural, Gardening and Botanical Book of every description constantly on hand. efb16

SPETHMANN, BRODERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.
BRICK BUILDING,
186 J Street, between Sixth and Seventh.
SACRAMENTO.
R. SPETHMANN, B. J. BRODERSEN, } Sacramento. | A. SPETHMAN, San Francisco.
feb16-3m

CHAS. CROCKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, etc.,
A full assortment of
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHIN
No. 246 J Street, between 8th and 9th.
feb16-3m *SACRAMENTO.*

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb16-tf

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GROCERIES.
Jacob Isrel, 80 Kearny st, Groceries and provisions.
J G Burnham, do do cor Jackson and Battery
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.

WOOD AND COAL.
John Lewis, Wood & Coal Yard, 21 Washington street, below Davis.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
Henry & George, Livery, Sale Stable, cor Bush and Kearny.
Orrick Johnson & Co, Eagle Livery Stable, 105 Kearny.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Redington & Co, Importers of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc, 114 Battery st.
Edwin Lewis, Grain, Flour, Washington, bet Front & Davis
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.
R Savage, Central Hotel, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Tracy & Twombly, carpenters and jobbers, 196 Kearny st.
A D Baker, California Pickles, Vinegar, 154 Battery.
Bulahr & Cornish, Gents Furnishing Store, Jackson st.
I C Root, Boot Manufactory, 150 Washington street.
J W Whaling, Coroner and Undertaker, 161 Sacramento st.
Sigrist Brothers, Roofing and Plumbing, 112 Kearny.
Kauce & Thompson, New York Bakery, 160 Kearny.

COCHITUATE BATHS,
No. 57 Sansome Street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the Ladies, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with Extra large Bathing Rooms, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

HAIR DRESSING & SHAVING SALOON

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

We refer to the following notice from the Press:—

"COCHITUATE BATHS.—It is a pleasure to notice publicly an exhibition of well directed enterprise upon the part of any of our citizens, such for instance as that manifested by the gentlemanly proprietors of the Cochituate Baths. They have refitted their popular Bathing Saloons in a style which elicits praise both for the taste displayed and the ornaments introduced. Additions have been effected, costly mirrors suspended, marble washstands erected, and an exceedingly elegant set of new fashioned barbers' chairs ranged through the *recherche* saloon attached. The Ladies' Boudoir is a perfect little gem, and invites the attention of the entire gentle sex. But the public will call and examine for themselves this truly oriental establishment."—*Evening Journal.*

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats.
Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.,
constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers.

PRICES:

Baths,	50c	Hair Cutting,	50c
Shampooing,	50c	Shaving,	25c

may11

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS;
Montgomery street, corner of Commercial.
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,	New York.
J. W. Clark & Co.,	Boston.
Drexel & Co.,	Philadelphia.
Johnston, Brothers & Co.,	Baltimore.
A. J Wheeler Esq.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell & Co.,	Exchange Bank, St Louis, Mo.
A. D. Jones, Esq, Cashier,	Pittsburg, Pa.
A. D Hunt & Co,	Louisville, Ky.
J. S. Lyell,	Detroit, Mich.

ALSO—Drafts on Stuttgart, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exhange at current rates and transact a general Banking business.

F. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia.
P. SATHER, } San Francisco.
may11 E. W. CHURCH, }

GOODMAN BROS.
PROVISION DEALERS,
No. 50 Front Street, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND
Billing's Patent Covered HAMS;
Ames do do do
Cassards' do do do
Muslin Covered do
Mess and Clear PORK;
Clear and Extra Clear BACON;
MESS BEEF;
BUTTER in Hhds and Firkins;
CHEESE;
LARD in Kegs and Tins;
N. B. Orders for other kinds of Merchandise attended to if desired. mar30-3m

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE sixth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1855. Miss M. ATKINS, late Principal of the Female Department in the Hughs' High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, will have the entire charge of the Seminary, and having secured the services of a highly competent teacher of Music, and also other valuable assistants, she is prepared to assure Parents and Guardians that the Ladies committed to her charge shall enjoy a system of instruction best suited to the attainment of a *thorough education,* together with the comforts of an attractive and well-ordered house.

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dec 29, 1854 tf

[illegible]

POETRY.

THE RABBIT ON THE WALL.

BY CATHARINE ALLAN.

The cottage work is over,
The evening meal is done;
Hark! through the starlit stillness
You hear the river run.
The cotter's children whisper,
Then speak out one and all,
"Come, father, make for Johnny
A rabbit on the wall."

He smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair;
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny,
Don't let the candle flare."
So speaking, from his fingers
He throws a shadow tall,
That seems the moment after,
A rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows,
E'en grandma chuckles faintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There ne'er was gilded painting,
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure,
This rabbit on the wall.

Ah! who does not remember
When humble sports like these,
Than many a costlier pastime
Had greater power to please?
When o'er life's autumn pathway
The sere leaves thickly fall,
How oft we sigh, recalling
The rabbit on the wall.

MISCELLANY.

The Old Fashioned School-House.

The following sketch of a New England School-house of the olden time, from Parton's Life of Horace Greeley, will be recognized as a truthful picture by many who "picked up" their education in just such an antique temple of learning. To many sons of New England who keep the stout hearts she gave them years ago, it will be a "home sketch."

The school-house stood in an open place, formed (usually) by the crossing of roads. It was very small, and of one story; contained one apartment, had two windows on each side, a small door in the gable end that faced the road, and a low door-step before it. It was the thing called HOUSE, in its simplest form. But for its roof, windows, and door, it had been a BOX, large, rough, and unpainted. Within and without, it was destitute of anything ornamental. It was not enclosed by a fence; it was not shaded by a tree. The sun in summer, the winds in winter, had their will of it; there was nothing to avert the fury of either. The log school-houses of the previous generation were picturesque and comfortable; those of the present time are as prim, neat, and orderly (and as elegant sometimes) as the cottage of an old maid who enjoys an annuity; but the school-house of forty years ago had an aspect singularly forlorn and uninviting. It was built for an average of thirty pupils, but it frequently contained fifty; and then the little school-room was a compact mass of young humanity; the teacher had to dispense with his table, and was lucky if he could find room for his chair. The side of the apartment opposite the door was occupied, chiefly, by a vast fire-place, four or five feet wide, where a carman's load of wood could burn in one prodigious fire. Along the sides of the room was a low, slanting shelf, which served for a desk to those who wrote, and against the sharp edge of which the elder pupils leaned when they were not writing. The seats were made of "slabs," inverted, supported on sticks, and without backs. The elder pupils sat along the sides of the room,—the girls on one side, the boys on the other; the youngest sat nearest the fire, where they were as much too warm as those who sat near the door were too cold. In a school of forty pupils, there would be a dozen who were grown up, marriageable young men and women. Not unfrequently married men, and occasionally married women, attened school in the winter. Among the younger pupils, there were usually a dozen who could not read, and half as many who did not know the alphabet. The teacher was, perhaps, one of the farmer's sons of the district, who knew a little more than his elder pupils, and only a little; or he was a student who was working his way through college. His wages were those of a farm-laborer, ten or twelve dollars a month and his board. He boarded "*round*," *i. e.* he lived a few days at each of the houses of the district, stopping longest at the most agreeable place. The grand qualification of a teacher was the ability "to do" any sum in the arithmetic. To know arithmetic was to be a learned man. Generally the teacher was very young, sometimes not more than sixteen years old; but, if he possessed the due expertness at figures, if he could read the Bible without stumbling over the long words, and without mispronouncing more than two thirds of the proper names, if he could write well enough to set a decent copy, if he could mend a pen, if he had vigor enough of character to assert his authority, and strength enough of arm to maintain it, he would do. The school began at nine in the morning, and the arrival of that hour was announced by the teacher's rapping upon the window frame with a ruler. The boys and the girls too, came tumbling in, rosy and glowing, from their snow-balling and sledding. The first thing done in school was reading. The "first class," consisting of that third of the pupils who could read best, stood on the floor and read round once, each individual reading about half a page of the English Reader. Then the second class. Then the third. Last of all, the youngest children said their letters. By that time, a third of the morning was over; and then the reading began again; for public opinion demanded of the teacher that he should hear every pupil read four times a day, twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon. Those who were not reading, were employed, or were supposed to be employed, in ciphering or writing. When they wanted to write, they went to the teacher with their writing-book and pen, and he set a copy,—"Procrastination is the thief of time," "Contentment is a virtue," or some other wise saw,—and mended the pen. When they were puzzled with a "sum," they went to the teacher to have it elucidated. They seem to have written and ciphered as much or as little as they chose, at what time they chose, and in what manner. In some schools there were classes in arithmetic and regular instruction in writing, and one class in grammar; but such schools, forty years ago, were rare. The exercises of the morning were concluded with a general *spell*, the teacher giving out the words from a spelling-book, and the pupils spelling them at the top of their voices. At noon the school was dismissed; at one it was summoned again, to go through, for the next three hours, precisely the same routine as that of the morning. In this rude way the last generation of children learned to read, write, and cipher. But they learned something more in those rude school-houses. They learned obedience. They were tamed and disciplined. The means employed were extremely unscientific, but the thing was done! The means, in fact, were merely a ruler, and what was called, in contradistinction to that milder weapon, "the heavy gad;" by which expression was designated five feet of elastic sapling of one year's growth. These two implements were plied vigorously and often. Girls got their full share of them. Girls old enough to be wives were no more exempt than the young men old enough to marry them, who sat on the other side of the schoolroom. It was thought, that if a youth of either sex was not too old to do wrong, neither he nor she was too old to suffer the consequences. In some districts, a teacher was valued in proportion to his severity; and if he were backward in applying the ferule and the "gad," the parents soon began to be uneasy. They thought he had no energy, and inferred that the children could not be learning much. In the district schools, then, of forty years ago, all the pupils learned to read and to obey; most of them learned to write; many acquired a competent knowledge of figures; a few learned the rudiments of grammer; and if any learned more than these, it was generally due to their unassisted and unencouraged exertions.

It is Impossible.

"It is impossible!" said some, when Peter the Great determined on a voyage of discovery; and the cold and inhospitabe region over which he reigned furnished nothing but some lach-trees to construct his vessels. But though the iron, the cordage, the sails, and all that was necessary, except provisions, the victualing them, were to be carried through the immense deserts of Siberia, down rivers of difficult navigation, and along roads almost impassible, the thing was done; for the command of the sovereign, and the perseverance of the people surmounted every obstacle.

"It is impossible," said some, as soon as they heard of the scheme of Oberlin's—To rescue his parishioners from a half-savage state, he determined to open communication with the high road to Strasbourg, so that the productions of the Bande la Roche might find a market Having assembled the people, he proposed that they should blast the rocks, and convey a sufficient quantity of enormous masses to construct a wall for a road, about a mile and a half in length along the banks of the river Bruche, and build a bridge across it.

The peasants were astonished at this proposition, and pronounced it impracticable; and every one excused himself on the ground of private business. He however, reasoned with them, and added the offer of his own example. No sooner had he pronounced these words, than, with pickaxe on his shoulder, he proceeded to the spot, while the astonished peasants, animated by his example, forgot their excuses, and hastened with one consent to fetch their tools to follow him. At length every obstacle was surmounted; walls were erected to support the earth, which appeared ready to give away; mountain torrents which had hitherto inundated the meadows, were diverted into courses, or received into beds, sufficient to contain them, and the thing was done. The bridge still bears the name of the Bridge of Charity.

"It is impossible!" said some, as they looked at the impenetrable forests which covered the rugged flanks and deep gorges of Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, and harkened to the daring plan of a man named Rapp, to convey the pines from the top of the mountain to the Lake of Lucerne, a distance of nearly nine miles. Without being discouraged by the exclamations, he formed a slide or trough of twenty-four thousand pine trees, six feet broad and from three to six feet deep; and this slide, which was completed in 1812, and called the Alpnach, was kept moist. Its length was forty thousand English feet. It had to be conducted over rocks, or along their sides, or under ground, or over deeps, where it was sustained by scaffoldings; and yet skill and perseverence overcame every obstacle, and the thing was done. The trees rolled down from the mountain into the lake with a wonderful rapidity. The larger pines, which were about a hundred feet long, ran through the space, about eight miles, in six minutes. A gentleman who saw this great work says, that "such was the speed with which a tree of the largest size passed any given point, that he could only strike it once with a stick as it rushed by, however quickly he attempted to repeat the blow."

Say not hastily, then, "It is impossible." It may be so to do a thing in an hour, a day, or a week, or by thoughtlessness, carelessness and indolence; but to act with wisdom, energy and perseverance, is to insure success. "Time and patience," says a Spanish author, "make the Mulberry leaf satin!" and another remarks that, "care and industry do everything."—*Facts not Fables.*

Who is Miss Nightingale.

Miss Florence Nightingale is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of Wm. Shore Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, England. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular endowments, both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand, and she speaks French, German and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest cataract. Young, (about the age of the Queen) graceful, feminine, rich and popular, she holds a singularly gentle and persuasive influence over all with whom she comes in contact. Her friends and acquaintance are of all classes and persuasions, but her happiest place is at home, in the centre of a very large band of accomplished relatives, and in simple obedience to her admiring parents.

Why, then, should a being so highly pleased with all that should render life bright, innocent, and to a considerable extent, useful, forego such palpable and heartfelt attractions? Why quit all this to become—a nurse?

From her infancy she has had a yearning affection for her kind—a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler, expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals, and reformatory Institutions of London, Edinburgh, and the Continent. Three years ago, when all Europe had a holiday during and after the Great Exhibition, when the highlands of Scotland, the lakes of Switzerland, and all the bright spots of the continent were filled with parties of pleasure, Miss Nightingale was within the walls of one of the German houses or hospitals for the cure and reformation of the lost and infirm.—For three long months she was in daily and nightly attendance, accumulating experience in all the duties and labors of female ministration. She then returned to be once more the delight of her own happy home.

Meanwhile, a cry of distress and for additional comforts beyond those of mere hospital treatment, came home from the East, from our wounded brethren in arms. There instantly arose an enthusiastic desire to answer it. But inexperienced zeal could perform little, and a body of ill organized nurses might do more harm than good—There was a fear lest a noble impulse should fail for the want of a head, a hand, and a heart to direct it. It was then that a field was opened for the wider exercise of Miss Nightingale's sympathies, experience and powers of command and control. But at what cost? At the risk of her own life—at the pang of separation from all her friends and family, and at the certainty of encountering hardship, dangers, toils, and the constantly renewing scenes of human suffering amid all the worst horrors of war. There few who would not recoil from such realities; but Miss Nightingale shrank not, and at once accepted the request that was made her to form and control the entire nursing establishment for the sick and wounded soldiers in the Levant. While we write, this deliberate, sensitive, and highly endowed young lady is at her post, rendering the holiest of woman's charities to the sick, the dying, and the convalescent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THAT MADMAN.—A gentleman and his wife, one Sabbath morning, going to church in Glasgow, Scotland, met a friend, who spoke to them and inquired where they were going. They said, to hear Dr. Chalmers. He said, What! to hear that madman? They replied, if he would agree to go with them and hear Dr. Chalmers for once, and if, after that, he persisted in talking in such a manner of him, they would never dispute the matter with him again. He accompanied them, and, singular to relate, it happened that when Dr. Chalmers entered the pulpit that day, he gave out the text, 'I am not mad most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness,' and the gentleman, who, I rather think, was a medical man, became from that day a changed man, and a convert to evangelical Christianity. I had often heard this story without being able to authenticate it, till, on happening to mention it to my friend, Dr. Webb, he told me that he knew it to be *perfectly authentic*, and he knew who the party was. I was delighted with this confirmation of the story, as I think it one of the most interesting anecdotes in modern biography.—*John Anderson.*

MEDICAL NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Disease
of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising
from a disordered Liver or
Stomach, such as constipation,
Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to
the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest limbs &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain and pleasant.

For sale Wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.

PARK & WHITE,
94 Merchant street.
Wholesale and retail Agents for the Pacific coast.
DR. R. H. McDONALD Agent, Sacramento
RICE, COFFIN & CO., " Marysville,
E. S. HOLDEN, " Stockton.
jan26-3m

Dr. Barrett's Home for the Sick.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up an establishment as a PRIVATE HOSPITAL, or "HOME FOR THE SICK"—situated on the CORNER OF PACIFIC AND TAYLOR STREETS.

The location of this establishment is one of the best in the city—being in an airy and salubrious situation, free from dampness and unhealthy influences,—and from its elevated position, commands a fine view of the city and Bay.

The Hospital is furnished with particular regard to neatness and comfort, and is comprised of a large number of apartments—enabling the proprietor to accommodate patients with private rooms, when desired—and presents attractions as a Home for the Sick, equal if not superior to any private hospital in the city.

Connected with the above establishment, there is a LYING-IN DEPARTMENT, which is also fitted up with special regard to the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients.

The Dr. pledges himself that every means will be taken to render his Hospital worthy the patronage of the sick and afflicted. His charges will be moderate, and experienced and accommodating Nurses will be in constant attendance.

TERMS:

In ordinary cases, $2 50 per day, payable in advance. For the accommodation of those patients who prefer the attendance of their own Physicians, the subscriber will receive such, as Boarders, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.

W. M. BARRETT, M. D.,
Corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1854. feb16-3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE.
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, California St., cor Leidesdorff,
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock may1tf

MARK SHELDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS, LARD, &C.,
STALLS Nos. 43 and 44 Washington Market,
Between Washington and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fresh California Eggs and Butter constantly on hand.
Marketing delivered to any part of the city free of charge. may11

Table of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

From San Francisco	to Mission Dolores	2½ miles
" " "	to Sanchez Ranch	17 "
" " "	to San Mateo	21 "
" " "	to Santa Clara	48 "
" " "	to San Jose	51 "
" " "	to Murphy's	70 "
" " "	to San Juan	94 "
" " "	to Salinas River	113 "
" " "	to Monterey	125 "
" " "	to Mission of Soledad	166 "
" " "	to Ojitos	206 "
" " "	to San Miguel	237 "
" " "	to Brakes Ranch	258 "
" " "	to Santa Marguerita	265 "
" " "	to San Luis Obispo	276 "
" " "	to Capt. Dana's	299 "
" " "	to Los Alamos	321 "
" " "	to Santa Inez	340 "
" " "	to Gaviota Pass	352 "
" " "	to Arrogo Hondo	359 "
" " "	to Dos Pueblos	370 "
" " "	to Santa Barbara	387 "
" " "	to Carpenteria	398 "
" " "	to Rincon	402 "
" " "	to Buenaventura	415 "
" " "	to Santa Clara River	421 "
" " "	to Canega	475 "
" " "	to Los Angeles	485 "
" " "	to Los Coyotes	504 "
" " "	to Santa Ana	515 "
" " "	to Juan Avila's	535 "
" " "	to San Juan Capistrano	542 "
" " "	to Los Flores	562 "
" " "	to San Luis Rey	573 "
" " "	to San Diego	612½ "

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento	Stockton	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorada	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Auburn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	...	55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55	...	165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B F Whittier
Alameda	Alameda	L. S. Ely
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bonnen
Alviso	Santa Clara	A Rathbone
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	——
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald.
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	E T Brundage
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peaskes
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D L Weymer
Crescent City	Klamath	David Hover
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C N Noteware
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	Daniel Thompson
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elk Grove	Sacramento	S W Hall
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	J B Whitcomb
Forbestown	Butte	B W Williams
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Garrotte	Tuolumne	Cage Tucker
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Graiton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Green Valley	El Dorado	N Van Tassel
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Haskell's Ranch	Sutter	J Lefevre
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Laguna Seca	Santa Clara	George H Bull
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	Wm Lewis
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	S T Leet
Millerton	San Joaquin	E P Hart
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	A W Goodwin
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	——
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Ottitiewav,	Siskiyou,	Geo H Coe
O'Byrne's Ferry	Calaveras	W E McCormack
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	P W Garland
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Mendocino	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Russian River	Sonoma	H G Heald
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Halmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	——
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	John Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	J D Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andreses	Calaveras	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yoemot	El Dorado	
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Yreka	Siskiyou	John Lintell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Badolett

BECKER & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:
Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Oustey's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Atlantic States. nov 30

IF YOU WANT A GOOD HAT
GO TO
FISHER & CO'S
HAT and CAP
EMPORIUM;
Nos. 85 & 87 Commercial street,
and get one of their
Elegant Spring Style for 1855;
which for neatness and durability stands *unrivalled.*
ALSO
A full assortment of
Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
my25-3m

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RICH JEWELRY
AND IMPORTERS OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
139 Montgomery Street,
Two doors south of Clay, San Francisco.
Watches and Chronometers repaired by experienced Workmen.
jan 26-tf

BROOKS & SANITER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Office, 178 Montgomery Street, (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)
Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.
Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages. feb16-3m
W. H. J. BROOKS, H. SANITER.

A FEW MORE LEFT.

THE BUSINESS OF HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, which has been suspended for the past eight weeks, on account of the building having been consumed by fire, is this day resumed at the old place, Nos. 80 and 82 Davis street. The very best accommodation will now be given, and every variety of room can now be had at reduced rates. The house is lathed and plastered throughout, and all the rooms are finely ventilated and most elegantly furnished. Will our old friends and the public generally favor us with a call? for we are persuaded that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.
I. HILLMAN.
Board: $7 00 per week: Lodging: from $3 00 to $6 00 per week. May 9th.

San Francisco Ahead of the World!
EVER ON, ON APACE WITH THE AGE AND TIMES!!

WHO IS FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUEREAN GALLERY?
Largest Light in the World (over 500 feet of Glass.)
NeO Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d Because he has the LARGEST LIGHT in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th Because he has of late, after much experimenting and expense, brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere and judge for themselves.

Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's, San Francisco. feb16-3m

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Lundley and Hoops, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor 7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th.
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth & Co., 38 K street.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
S. W. & E. R. Burke, 38 Front street.
Burton & McCarty, 125 J street, between 4th and 5th.
R. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street,
Wood & Kenyon, 118 K street.
A. Koneman, (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 98 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 50 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
Klopenstine & Co., 182 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

Noyes House, corner of I and 10th st, by Wm Beckman.
Hotel du Mineurs, Restaurant, 2d st, bet I and J, Madame Goisseaud, Proprietaire.
Benjamin Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Orleans Hotel, 2d, between J & K, Hardenburgh & Corse.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, J Q Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Verandah Restaurant, 2d, bet. J & K, Marius Bremond & Co.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th, Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet. J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Waverly House, 132 K st., bet. 5th and 6th, E. Holmes.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 J st., S. M. Bailey.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Collie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
United States Hotel, J st., bet. 9th and 10th, John Hanck.
Our House, 8th street, Wm. L. Rose.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Van Winkle & Duncan, importers of iron, steel, etc., 4th st.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st, corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Baker & Swinerton, stoves, tin plate, etc., 174 J street.
J. D. Lord & Co., stoves, tin plate, etc., 76 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 109 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Rother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st
W. G. Thompson, boot and shoe store, 53 J street.
S D Jones & Co, boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store.
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street.
Richard Hall, boot and shoe maker, J st, bet 10th and 11th.

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Baillie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. A. Ball, Physician, K street, corner 3d.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
E Kimball Co, blacksmiths and carriage m'k'rs, cor 10and K.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8and 9.
Wiles, Beane, carriage making, blacksmithing, cor 11 and 10.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th,
McManus, K street, corner 8th.
J. Stevens, Blacksmith and Wagonmaker, 7th st. bet. I and J.

LUMBER.

H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.
—— Bradford, stable and hay yard, bet 8 and 9.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Barton & Grim,m 65 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jas R. Quin, Upholster and Paper Hanger, 4th st, bet I and J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
A Burne, merchant taylor and clothier, J st bet 3d and 4th.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
Daves & Roach, coopers, K st bet 12 and 13.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet10 and 11
J W Seltzer, sadler and harness maker, K st bet 10 and 11.
Mrs Lovely, boarding house, cor of 3d and M streets.
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Sands & English, confectioners, 145 J street.
Gale & Vanal-tine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
H. Schroder, confectioner, 172 K street.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Oakley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Eureka bath house and swimming baths, 2d st, bet. F and J.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
Lambard Mills, L Williams, Agent, corner of I and 2d sts.
James Bailey, Jeweller, 118 J street.
E J Bosler, Phoenix Market, 60 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 79 J street.
J B Ray, fruit and seed store, 79 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Queen City Market, corner 7th and J streets.
Hiram Cook, saddlery, 227 J street.
A Rankin, coach and carriage manufacturer, 4th, bet I and J
Antrobus & Chapman, intelligence office, E side 4th st, near J
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
J & D Conrad, fruit store, 2d st, opposite W, F & Co
Warren & White, carriage painting, 2d st, between I and J
Johnson & Eddie, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st.
Stow & English, real estate agents, etc, cor 3d and J sts
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Harris, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st bet 3d and 4th
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet 10th and 11th

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

To Printers and Publishers.

HAVING one of the largest-sized Adams' Power Presses, I am prepared to do BOOK AND NEWSPAPER WORK in the neatest manner, at No. 68 Merchant st.
ap6-tf FRANCIS BLAKE.

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PROVISION DEALERS,
No. 50 Front Street, San Francisco.
HAVE ON HAND
Billing's Patent Covered HAMS;
Ames do do
Cassards' do do do
Muslin Covered do
Mess and Clear PORK;
Clear and Extra Clear BACON;
MESS BEEF;
BUTTER in Hhds and Firkins;
CHEESE;
LARD in Kegs and Tins;
N. B. Orders for other kinds of Merchandise attended to if desired. mar30-3m

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DENTIST,
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Schedules of Real property of the estates of deceased persons and insolvents furnished on application.
mar23-3m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 44 by 28. Apply to mar2-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

California Streeotype Foundry,
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All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.
Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts
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MELODEONS,
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Toys, Games, and Children's Presents.
Fancy Goods:
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feb23-tf etc., etc.

L. COBURN'S
Livery and Sale
STABLE,
144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.
feb9-3m

UNION HOTEL,
MOKELUMNE HILL.

THE PROPRIETORS of this house would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that having since the fire, rebuilt and fitted up their house in the *most sumptuous manner*, no pains will be spared to make their guests comfortable, and their stay agreeable.
N. B. STAGES leave this Hotel daily in every direction.
mar9

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1855.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Samuel Seymour, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clarke, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
At 12 o'clock, M.

Freight by the above Boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, December 29th, 1853. feb9

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Second year of this institution will commence on Monday, August 1st, on which day the exercises and duties of the school will be resumed. It is the determination of the Trustees to advance the already high reputation of this Seminary, and no effort will be spared to render it worthy of patronage. Faithful and efficient teachers have been provided, and every attention will be given to the proper education and moral training of the pupils. The year is divided into two sessions of five calender months each.

TERMS.
Payable one half in advance; one half on the 15th Oct.
Board and Tuition per session of five months, $200 00
Washing $1,50 per dozen.
Day Scholars, per session, 50 00
EXTRAS.
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 50 00
Spanish, French, Drawing, &c., each 20 00
Application for admission should be made to Edward Crocker, Esq., Treasurer, or to Saml C. Gray, Secretary.
m30 S. WOODBRIDGE, Jr., Pres. Board of Trustees.

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
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jan26 San Francisco. tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do do Undershirts
do do do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
800 doz Hickory do
100 doz Calico do
50 doz "Davis & Jones'" Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
3,000 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.
Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods, and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 100 Sansome street.
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF
STEREOSCOPES
Taken at our rooms. The superiority of our
Daguerreotypes
are so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it. We are both practical operators of ten years experience in the art—and the scientific manner in which our rooms and skylights are arranged gives us advantages not possessed by any other establishment on the Pacific Coast. Our
GALLERY
is by far the most extensive and best furnished in California. We have a LADIES' PARLOR, furnished in the most splendid manner—besides a Public Reception Room. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.
HAMILTON & SHEW.
feb6 1 [illegible]

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE late employees of ADAMS & CO., in consequence of the disruption of that firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock Company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a Forwarding one, having no connection with Banks and Bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and to Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every Steamer.

The parties who have organized this Company are well known in the community as old and experienced Expressmen, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their business thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the Express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favor of the Public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.
R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, '55.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500 000.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY,
W. J. PARDEE, San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward
Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight
of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from
NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New-York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon,
is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted.) Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Allen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York.
No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.
Oct. 21, 1853.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown, Weeks', to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

SAN JOAQUIN
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the
ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,
—WILL BE—
$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,
IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE
MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter, $20 00
PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each, 10 00
An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivolent in linen, etc, for Rooms.
Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices
For further information, application can be made to
D. MORRIS.
Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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AND
PAPER HANGINGS,
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No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.
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The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up. Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. dec1-tf

The College School at Oakland.

This is a family school for boys. It is located in the city of Oakland, on the beautiful inclosure called "The College Grounds," where a commodious house has lately been erected for its especial use. This inclosure, lying on the border of the wood, and looking out upon the plains and the mountains—sheltered by the trees from the severity of the heat at noon, and the chilliness of the wind which usually follows—free from the dust and noise of the more frequented streets—secures a wholesome liberty to the student, rather than imposes a restraint—a charming retreat from the disturbances and temptation of the city at large, in the place of an irksome and hated confinement.

The arrangements of the School-room are convenient, and pleasant: and the studies cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease, or pleasure merely, are consulted at the expense of discipline, and substantial improvement.

The government of the School is gentle, but decided, while the Family is intended to afford the advantages of a careful, agreeable, and cultivated Christian HOME. The temper of the pupil, his heart and his moral and religious life, will be formed, as far as possible, by the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursured will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

The price of Board, Washing, Family Care, and School instruction is $9 00 per week, payable monthly in advance.—Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture; and all articles of bedding and clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and an inventory of the same deposited with the laundress.

The House stands on the corner of Eleventh and Harrison streets,—from the steamboat landing about 12 minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, the REV. HENRY DURANT, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:
HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
HENRY HAIGHT, of Page, Bacon & Co.,
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
FRED BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings
GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San Jose,
REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. A. J. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angelos.
JUDGE HOAR, Santa Barbara.
HON. DAVID SPENCE, Monterey.
jan26tf

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,
Where they would be gratified to see their friends. Mrs T. gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf